

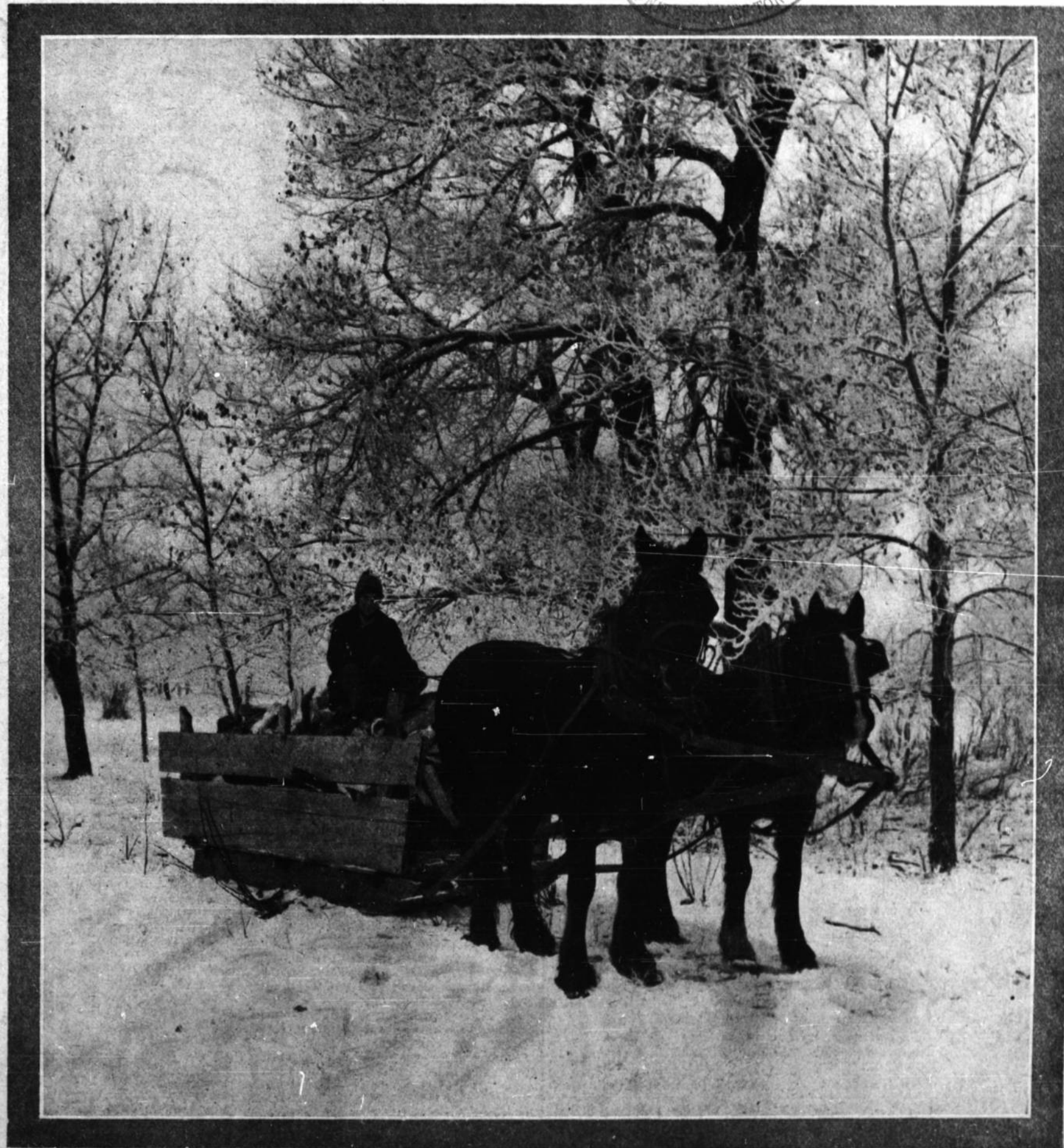
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



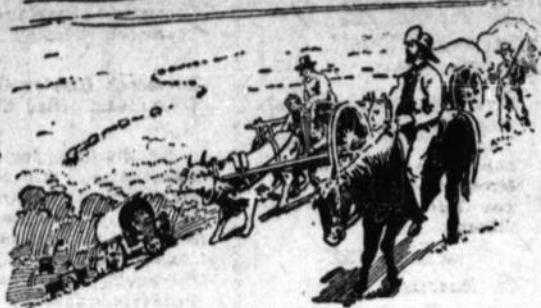
January 16, 1924



WHEN THE RIME IS ON THE TREES



Savings
Accounts
Checking
Accounts
Sales Notes
Collected
Banking
by Mail
Collections
Made
Money
Transfers
Money
Orders



They Had No Banks

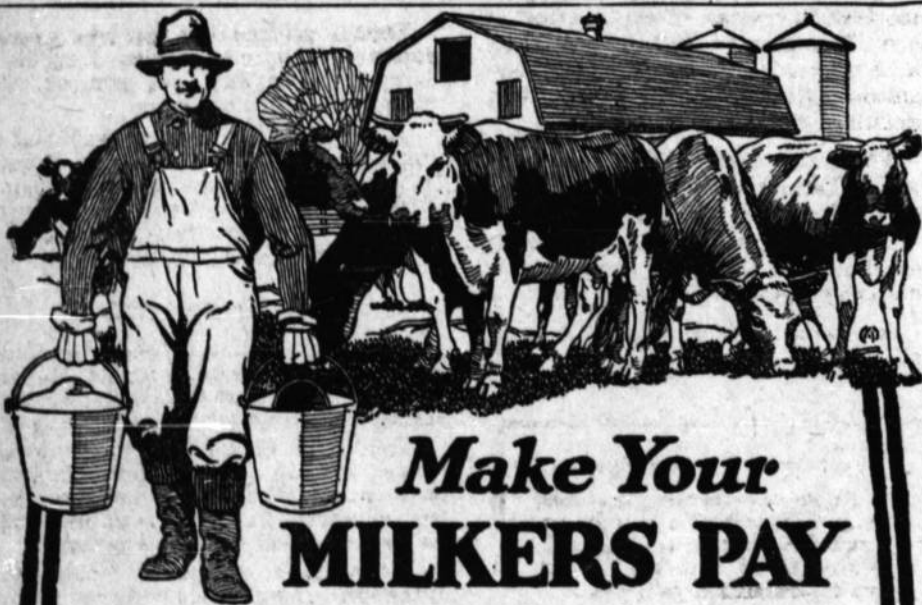
IN pioneer days the general merchant often kept the money of his customers for them—there were no banks. Buying and selling were largely by barter only.

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Every cow in your herd can be made to produce up to her full capacity

—if you look well to her ration, her health, her appetite and her digestion.

Balance the ration. Feed bran, oats and corn, or their equivalent, cottonseed or linseed meal, clover hay, alfalfa, silage—pasture in season.

Remember, the better the appetite the greater the food consumption, the greater the milk production.



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It conditions cows to turn their ration of grain, hay and fodder into pails of milk.

It contains *Nux Vomica*, greatest of all nerve tonics. *Quassia* produces appetite, aids digestion. *Salts of Iron* keeps the blood rich. There are *Laxatives* for the bowels, *Diuretics* for the kidneys, to help throw off the waste materials which so often clog the cow's system.

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25-lb. Pail, \$3.50 100-lb. Drum, \$12.00

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I spent 30 years in perfecting this Tonic.
GILBERT HESS,
M.D., D.V.S.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
Keeps the Dairy and Stables Healthful and Clean Smelling

Manitoba Livestock Meetings

Annual Livestock Associations' Conventions Featured by Establishment of Body to Ensure Co-ordination of Effort in Livestock Promotion

THE formation of a new organization, "The Manitoba Livestock Board," deserves first place in a record of the annual Manitoba Livestock Associations' conventions, held at Brandon, January 2, 3 and 4. This board is to be composed of 16 members, the presidents of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry Breeders' Associations, the Manitoba Milk Producers' Association, the Provincial Livestock Commissioner, the President of the Livestock Exchange, a representative of the co-operative livestock shippers, the professor of animal husbandry at the Agricultural College, the agricultural representatives of the two railways, and four producers of commercial livestock elected from the province at large. Its purpose is to promote a spirit of co-operation between the various organizations represented on the board, to secure unity of action in matters of common concern, and to encourage development and improvement of livestock by all means that may be deemed expedient.

Co-operative Shippers Included

The idea of presenting a united front was hailed with enthusiasm by all the organizations concerned. The only item that was provocative of comment was the representation of the co-operative shippers which was not included in the first draft of the proposals. C. Rice-Jones, of the United Grain Growers, drew attention to this omission, and expressed an opinion that in view of the present extent of co-operative shipping, and the prospects of further considerable expansion, that those interested—the bulk of the small producers of commercial livestock—should have representation. This view was readily concurred in by many present, but H. Talbot, president of the Livestock Exchange, a body composed of the traders on the St. Boniface market, stated that the co-operative shippers could be represented indirectly by the U.G.G. who had a seat on the Exchange, who, in turn, was represented on the board by its president. Mr. Rice-Jones observed that the U.G.G. were very much in a minority on the Exchange, and that the co-operative shippers could hardly feel certain that their views would filter through to the board if they had to depend on that channel of approach. It was conceivable, thought Mr. Rice-Jones, that the interests of the co-operative shippers and of the Exchange might not be identical. Mr. Talbot's objection to a representative of the co-operative shippers was one of the best proofs of a possible difference of opinion. A shippers' representative was finally provided for.

The convention appointed as directors-at-large: William Davidson, Wakawa; R. J. Hamilton, Arnaud; H. A. Simpson, Roblin; and George Hamilton, Neepawa. At the first meeting of the new board, Colin McMillan, Winnipeg, was elected as president; John Strachan, Pope, vice-president; James R. Bell, Livestock Commissioner, secretary, and R. J. Hamilton, Arnaud, treasurer.

Forage Crops

Prof. T. J. Harrison, head of field husbandry at the M.A.C., Winnipeg, in an educational address, said that Manitoba was 50 years behind the state of Wisconsin, and that the solution of agricultural troubles in this province would be in a more general and practical interest in dairy farming. Assisted by charts, Mr. Harrison showed the districts where certain grasses, sweet clover and alfalfa could best be grown in this province. He suggested that farmers would do well to do some experimental seeding on their own account, such as sowing a variety of seed in different parts of the same field, and thus discover what was best suited to their land and produce the most satisfactory results.

The speaker submitted for inspection a number of ensilages taken from trench silos. It had been clearly demonstrated, he said, that they could make good silage in cheaply-constructed trench silos, and this was of special value in these days when cost was an important consideration.

Not the least interesting part of the exhibit put up by Prof. Harrison was the samples of fully matured corn from a number of districts in Manitoba.

Cost of Bruises

The second speaker of the evening was

R. B. Hunter, Swift Canadian Co., who dealt in detail with the loss sustained by lack of dehorning and the careless handling of cattle.

"Carefully compiled figures show that from the records of inspected plants alone, Canada lost, last year, \$2,500,000 from bruises on livestock, and in the final analysis this loss was paid by the producers," was possibly the most startling statement made by Mr. Hunter. Further, he stated that 50 per cent. of all bruise loss, at one Winnipeg plant for a single week was from horns, 34 per cent. from carelessness in shipping, and 13.7 per cent. from whips.

He showed the skins taken from three select bacon hogs killed in his own plant this morning. One hog showed whip bruises to an extent which made it impossible to use the hog for export, as the English buyer will not look at bacon with a whip or other bruise mark on it, and another, being less bruised, could be used for domestic trade at a percentage of loss and the third was unmarked and perfect.

Speaks on Shows and Fairs

J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, gave a very interesting address on livestock shows and fairs which he visited in Britain last year. He dwelt much on the absence of anything in the way of what in our country are termed attractions, and of the interest taken by the people in the purely agricultural exhibits.

At the Royal, held last year at Newcastle, there had been 20 breeds of horses, 20 breeds of cattle, possibly a dozen of them which Canadians had never seen, 22 breeds of sheep and 10 breeds of hogs.

Cattle Breeders

It is quite a few years since the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association have had as lively a session as the one held January 3.

The annual bull sale was the first matter that aroused interest and the question of an upset price, was once again discussed. There were some who wanted it discontinued but in the end the majority in favor of retaining an upset price was large. It was decided, however, that while the upset price of \$125 remain, that it should not be insisted upon as a first bid; that the auctioneer should use his own discretion as to a first bid, the main thing, being, as more than one man pointed out, to get the bidding started and the crowd warmed up.

Livestock Union Resolutions

President J. R. Hume, who had represented the association at the Western Canada Livestock Union meeting last month at Victoria, stated that as the reports of the meeting had been very full in the daily and weekly press he had not thought it necessary to prepare a formal report, but would ask the secretary to read resolutions passed at that convention, some of which, he thought, should be discussed.

Favor Dehorning

Great disappointment was expressed that the resolution on dehorning cattle to prevent bruising which had been sent to the union by the special committee for Manitoba on this matter, had been tamed down to the question of an educational campaign, which, more than one member pointed out, had been carried on for years.

The association decided on passing a resolution of its own on this matter, and later in the morning F. J. Collyer, of Welwyn, moved, seconded by George Gordon, of Oak Lake, the following, which was carried unanimously:

"That in the opinion of this association the interests of the producers of commercial cattle would be advanced by the elimination of losses from bruising in the transit in several livestock markets by making it illegal, after a specified time, say June 1, 1925, to ship horned commercial cattle over 12 months of age in the same car with dehorned or polled cattle or other livestock, unless securely tied."

Lively Discussion on T.B. Testing
It was, however, around the resolution on accredited herds and T.B. testing which had been passed by the union, that the battle raged.

Continued on Page 21

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Commercial Display60c per agate line
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Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
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Americans to Grow Wiltshire Bacon

Hog Raisers of American Northwest to Follow Canadian Example in Bidding for British Bacon Trade

ON September 20, a conference was held in the office of Herbert Hoover, secretary of Commerce. This conference was attended by representatives of the Institute of American Meat Packers, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Department of Commerce.

Several other conferences were held later, the last one being held in Chicago, early this month. At this conference representatives of the state colleges of North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana, the Hog Growers, Swine Producers' Association, packers, representatives of the farm press and the farm bureau were present.

In these conferences it has been developed that a special type of lean hog is needed for the British bacon trade, and in addition to this a special process of curing must be developed. It was generally agreed that such a hog could not be produced in the corn belt states, but it was possible to produce it in the territory adjacent to St. Paul.

The packers have declared their willingness to establish the proper curing processes at St. Paul. A committee has been appointed to work out the specifications for the production of this special type of hog.

The conclusions of this conference were that the American products could not recapture the British market until a bacon was produced to meet the British demand. To compete in this special market would require (a) production of a special type of hog of a particular breed, feeding and weight, (b) uniform curing of this product for the purpose of the British market, (c) co-operation between the export packers and the farmers.

A tentative plan was agreed upon for further discussion by the parties interested. This included:

1. The setting up of special designation of trade name for the new type of American export bacon.
2. An independent inspection of all export bacon, preferably through the department of agriculture.
3. Stimulation of interest in production by a differential in price in favor of farmers for this special product over and above the ordinary hog.

The differential adopted from time to time should be determined by a joint committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers and the American Farm Bureau Federation, and

should be based upon quotations of these products in the open British market.

It was clearly brought out at this meeting that the production of this type of hog could only be stimulated in territory immediately adjacent to St. Paul, as that was the only market that could be equipped to give the peculiar cure. It was also brought out that the production of this hog would not in any way compete with hog production in the corn belt states, and that it would tend to diversify farming in the northwestern wheat states—would possibly prove the salvation of the one-crop wheat farmers.

At the conference it was also emphasized that an over-supply of this type of hog could easily be produced, and it would be only by the closest co-operation of all parties concerned that a balanced production could be maintained.

Short Courses for 1924

During the next few weeks short-courses will be in full swing in the three western provinces. At the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, instruction will be offered to those interested in gas engines, threshing machines and poultry raising. A course will also be available for creamery butter-makers. Professional dairy short-courses will be featured in the University of Alberta, at Edmonton. The Manitoba Agricultural College, at Winnipeg, will provide tuition in dairy, poultry, bee-keeping, horticulture and rural leadership. Of special interest to women is the course in foods, cookery, sewing, applied art, basketry and home nursing.

In every case the cost of tuition is extremely low while the value derived is correspondingly high. Instruction is given by highly trained men and women who through practical work and lectures teach up-to-date methods for the farm and home. Greater emphasis is placed upon the practical side of the work in these courses than upon the theoretical aspects which make them of real value to the man or the woman who has only a limited time to spend away from home. Application to the registrar at the nearest university or college of agriculture should be made at once as there is only room for a certain number of students.

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Able authorities have proved these methods effective. A new-type tooth paste has been created to apply them daily. The name is Pepsodent. Now careful people the world over employ it, largely by dental advice.

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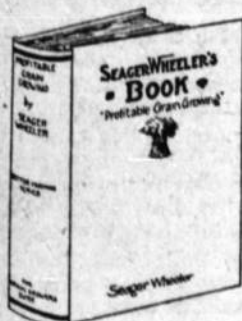
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A. R. McMaster's Speech

Eloquent Free Trade Advocate Wins Applause of U.F.M. Convention in Forceful Arraignment of Canada's Present Fiscal Policy

THAT all those who thought alike on a policy that was designed to promote the well-being and the welfare of the whole of the people of Canada should get together and stand resolutely together in a common cause, was strongly urged by A. R. McMaster, M.P., for Brome, in a speech to the annual convention of the U.F.M., at the Wednesday night session.

There had been much speculation, Mr. McMaster said, as to the motive for his visit to the West. The Liberals seemed to think that he was out to attack them, while the Progressives seemed to think that he was out to coral them for the Liberal party. The plain truth was that he had come to the West to learn, and if he could teach them anything "gladly would he teach." An effort was being made to consolidate protectionist opinion in Quebec, and while he did not belong to the class that was simply waiting to see what would happen, he considered it his duty and a privilege to help to get together all those who believed in a low tariff. He wished to see democratic principles prevail, and he believed in government of the people by the people for the people. It was imperative he said that they should have co-operation. The farmers believed in co-operation. They had been discussing co-operative methods of various kinds in their convention, and they should apply the co-operative principle in public affairs, while they should strive to get working together all those people who believed in the things that the farmers believed in.

Price Currents

The prosperity of the country Mr. McMaster stated depends on its natural industries. If these industries are prosperous all those engaged in the big work of distribution were also prosperous. He had been chairman of a committee at Ottawa, that had been investigating the condition of agriculture. On that committee they had men belonging to the different political parties, but they had all tried honestly and sincerely to get at the truth. The evidence brought before that committee showed convincingly that to put it mildly agriculture in Canada was not as prosperous as it ought to be. They had heard many sad tales of the result of the depression in agriculture. He had consulted with the head of the Dominion Government Bureau of Statistics, and had secured some interesting figures bearing upon the prices the farmers receive for their produce, and the prices they had to pay for the things which they must buy.

Taking the year 1913 as the basis for comparative figures and placing the average price for agricultural produce for that year at 100, he found that the figure for field crops in 1923 was 124.6, for livestock 116.9, and for fruit and vegetables 110. The farmer, therefore, was getting on the whole a higher price in 1923 than he was getting in 1913. But he also found however, that he was paying considerably more for the things that he had to buy. Again taking the 1913 price level as 100, the wholesale prices of other goods were as follows: Groceries, 151.3; fuel, 153.9; clothing, 175.9; hardware, 186.3; paints, 160.8; lumber, 179.0; furniture, 166.0; farm implements, 164.0; miscellaneous, 188.0. While, therefore, the farmer was getting approximately 20 per cent. more for what he had to sell he had to pay 50 to 88 per cent. more for what he had to buy.

Agricultural prices Mr. McMaster explained were fixed in a free and open world market, and the prices which the farmers' produce brought in that open market determined the prices which he received for the part of his produce which was marketed at home. There was an idea he stated that we were selling less to Europe than formerly. This was not true. We were selling considerably more to Europe than in previous years, but the European market was an impoverished market. Canada had actually secured a larger market in Europe owing to supplies which previously went from eastern into western Europe

being cut off. He went on to explain that the peace treaty had created a number of new nations in Europe. It had therefore increased a number of frontiers, and on each of these frontiers tariffs had been erected with the consequence that trade was now less free in Europe than it had been before the war.

Depression and the Manufacturer

There had been a big slump in prices in 1921, and the greatest slump had taken place in the prices for agricultural produce. It was true that the manufacturers also suffered, but they were more able to meet the depression by curtailing output, and they were able to do this because they were organized and also helped by a protective tariff. The farmers had suffered most because they were unorganized, and could not therefore adjust production to the new economic condition. Organization in industry had practically eliminated free competition, the protective tariff had increased the cost of industrial production and manufacturers were thus the victims to the system of protection which they were themselves so anxious to maintain.

A freer exchange of goods would be to the benefit of the manufacturers no less than to consumers. It was impossible

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Progressive Conference

A conference attended by about 175 supporters of the Progressive party in Manitoba, was held at the Fort Garry Hotel last Friday. After the conference the following statement was issued to the press:

"Following the U.F.M. convention, a large and enthusiastic gathering of men and women interested in the advancement of the Progressive cause met in the Fort Garry hotel yesterday. The federal Progressive members were present, and a good representation from each constituency, 175 in all.

"Strong adherence to the principles for which the Progressives stand was the keynote of the conference. There was a unanimous sentiment that the Progressive organization must embrace all who desire to see these principles accepted as the governing principles of our national life. A permanent provincial co-ordinating committee was appointed for organization purposes. This committee is composed of W. G. Weir, Rosebank (chairman); D. G. Mackenzie (secretary); E. E. Bayne, Miss Mildred McMurray, Miss Irene Armstrong, G. F. Chipman, W. R. Wood, C. H. Burnell, and one representative from each federal constituency, to be appointed by the U.F.M. district board or the constituency political committee. This committee will work in close co-operation with similar committees in other provinces with the aim of completing a national organization.

"At the close of the conference the executive of the co-ordinating committee met and completed arrangements for finance and organization throughout the province."

Bank of Commerce

Sir John Aird's evidence last year before the special parliamentary committee for the revision of the Bank Act included a proud claim for the Bank of Commerce, that it took second place to no financial institution in respect to its belief in and assistance to prairie agriculture, both in the trying days of early settlement, and in the still more trying period of readjustment through which we are now proceeding. One is reminded of it again in the first place given to agriculture in the review of business conditions contained in the presidential address of Sir Edmund Walker. The amalgamation of the Bank of Commerce with the Bank of Hamilton has put it in a stronger position than ever to perpetuate and enlarge on this tradition. Paid-up capital now totals \$20,000,000; reserve, \$20,000,000; deposits \$385,000,000; assets over \$500,000,000; number of branches 623.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 16, 1924

The U.F.M. Convention

Despite the very heavy decline in the membership of the association, the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg last week, presented features of a hopeful and encouraging character. The falling off in membership may be attributed to two main causes—the reaction from political enthusiasm and the crop failure in the province. Both are merely temporary causes and an energetic organization campaign will doubtless result in a considerable recovery of the membership. The convention showed quite plainly that the farmers are standing strongly behind the political principles upon which they entered the field of practical politics; they are convinced the Bracken government and their elected representatives are endeavoring honestly and sincerely to carry out the pledges made to the electorate and to give the province efficient and economical administration.

The quality of debate in the convention was commendable. Each year sees more delegates taking part in the discussions and greater knowledge applied to the problems both with regard to agriculture and public affairs which the farmers have to face. The greater number of men on the farms who have gone through the agricultural college is probably the strongest factor in this improvement, but the debating in the locals instituted by the association is doubtless another important factor. This improved quality in debating has meant short shrift to resolutions of an unreasonable or extreme character, and it has given greater importance to the resolutions which are adopted by the convention. It marks, in fact, an increased consciousness of responsibility and keeps the efforts of the convention within the attainable. Not that there is the slightest sacrifice of principle, but rather that there is a clearer recognition of the fact that the practical is surrounded by innumerable difficulties which can only be slowly overcome.

An example of this exists in the establishment of co-operative enterprises. In the field of economics the farmers have always given first place to the principle of co-operation, but they are learning by hard experience that approving a principle is one thing and carrying it out in practice another. Co-operative dairying is making progress but slowly, and the enormous effort required to get adequate support for the wheat pool is a further indication of the difficulty experienced in getting principle into practice. These forms of co-operation, together with that of the cattle pool of the United Grain Growers Limited, received whole-hearted support from the convention, but as the convention was told, their complete success depends upon the volume of business they do and that in its turn can only come from those who believe in co-operation giving their business to the co-operative institutions.

Although the convention was one of the smallest, in point of attendance, in recent years, it had the satisfaction of discussing and disposing of all the resolutions on the agenda. These resolutions represent the opinion of locals, and it is essential that they should receive proper consideration at the convention. Only in this way can the locals be encouraged to give thought and attention to the questions of the day, and the local is the foundation of the association. The locals have no cause for complaint in this respect against the annual convention this year, and the fact that their work reached the con-

vention and was properly dealt with there should be an encouragement to persist.

The convention demonstrated that the spirit which animated the pioneers in the movement of the organized farmers is as strong as ever. The decline in numbers is only stimulating their successors to greater effort. There will probably always be fluctuations in membership, but the organization itself will remain to confound those who affect to believe that the farmers cannot be induced to work together for their common good. Though progress may be slow it is being made, and by more thorough and complete organization the work of improving the conditions of life for those on the farm will be made easier and more effective.

Good Advice for Mr. King

The speculations regarding Hon. T. A. Crerar's visit to Ottawa was set at rest by the following statement which he gave to the press at Ottawa last Friday night, after his interview with Mr. King.

I came to Ottawa on the prime minister's invitation, and at his request discussed with him the general political situation, more particularly the possibilities of political differences developing in the country arising from sectional considerations. I wish to make it clear here that I was invited as a private member of parliament, that I had no authority to speak for the Progressive members in the parliament and the Progressive sentiment in the country, and I presumed to no such authority.

At Mr. King's request I placed before him as clearly as I could the policies which, in my view, the country urgently needs in respect of the paramount necessity for retrenchment in expenditures, a balanced budget, fiscal reform, national railways, need of an accelerated immigration policy, a representative to Washington, the need of safeguarding bank depositors and the necessity of a government inspection of banks, changes in our electoral system which would furnish a clearer and more accurate means of expression for voters at the polls, and the re-organization of the government necessary to carry out these policies.

As one who is interested in finding the wisest and best policies for Canada at the present time, and places that consideration first, I willingly gave Mr. King my views. I may add that Mr. King did not extend an invitation to me to join his government at any time during our conversations.

Mr. King wanted advice. Everyone will admit that Mr. King needs advice and needs it badly. Knowing Mr. Crerar's business capacity, his wide knowledge of Canada's needs, and, above all, the fact that he places the welfare of the country above political considerations, he sought his advice. It is quite evident from Mr. Crerar's statement that he had no hesitation in telling the prime minister what the country needs. The only trouble is that Mr. King has no great capacity for taking good advice. Only the future will show whether Mr. Crerar's views have had any effect upon him. If he wants to promote the general welfare of Canada, he will take the advice given him. Furthermore, and this is important to Mr. King, if he hopes for support from the Progressives, Mr. Crerar has given him a suggestion which he can well afford to ponder over.

Wheat Pool for Manitoba

By resolution the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba formally approved of a voluntary contract wheat pool for Manitoba, on the same basis as the pool now operating in Alberta, and instructed the board to proceed immediately with the work of organization. Manitoba is thus definitely aligned with the other provinces for the

establishment of a wheat pooling system with an inter-provincial selling agency.

Approval by the convention, however, does not of itself mean that the battle has been won. Events have shown that there is considerable hesitation among the farmers in the three provinces to sign an iron-clad contract for the delivery of their wheat, and the campaign to secure signatures in Manitoba will certainly not be less arduous than in the other provinces. The contract calls for the signing up of 40 per cent. of the wheat acreage by April 1, 1924, although in the event of failure to secure this proportion, it is left to the discretion of the directors whether or not to go ahead and establish a pool. The coming into existence of a pool in Manitoba therefore depends upon the support given to the plan by the farmers, and the greater the support the more valuable, efficient and profitable the pool will be.

The contract is for four years, this period being taken so far as to bring the pool within the same time limit as the Alberta and Saskatchewan pools. The contract is virtually identical with those of the other two provinces, thus ensuring a needed uniformity. In all three provinces a procedure has been followed, which allows for the greatest possible co-operation in the establishment of one selling agency, and in organization to make the pooling system as effective as possible. The campaign will start at a convenient date in Manitoba, and in the meantime, those who are anxious to see a pooling system in operation in Manitoba, should exert themselves to the utmost to "sell" the pool idea to their neighbors. Covering the province in the campaign to secure signatures to the contract is a big job, and the making of converts to the pool system should not be left till the last minute. There is plenty of work to be done if the province of Manitoba is to form part of a great pooling system, through which the main part of the wheat crop of the prairie provinces will flow next fall.

Labor's Chance

It seems to be generally accepted in Great Britain that the Labor party will get a chance to show what it can do in the administration of public affairs. There is still some talk of the moderates in the Conservative and Liberal ranks coming together to form a centre group in the House of Commons, but Liberal opinion on the whole is with Mr. Asquith, who has definitely declared that the Liberal party will not join with the Conservatives for the sole purpose of preventing Labor taking office.

Ramsay MacDonald's speech at the great Labor meeting, held in London last week, indicates clearly that the Labor party confidently expects to be called upon to form a government, and his outline of the policy the party will follow has tended to allay whatever uneasiness may have been felt in business circles at the prospect of a Labor government, and has received much favorable comment throughout the country. The first great duty of a Labor government, he said, was "to establish peace and create conditions of peace," to try to settle the difficulties besetting Europe and the world. The party seems to realize that no great reforms can be instituted at home without first getting Europe on to its feet, and a resumption of the trade and commerce upon which industry in Great Britain is dependent.

A policy designed to overcome the present difficulties in Europe, and to re-establish

British prestige in European councils, will undoubtedly have the warm support of the British people, who feel that both Mr. Baldwin and his predecessors in office, have been altogether too pliable in their European policy. Such a policy on the part of Labor will also receive strong support from the the Liberals, and it may have the effect of bringing the two parties closer together without either sacrificing its identity or independence. The candid recognition by Labor that the popular vote was not an endorsement of the extreme planks in its platform, such as the capital levy, is a further indication of the sobering effects of responsibility, and on general lines there is not that division between Labor and Liberal aims to warrant an irreconcilable attitude on either side. What Mr. Macdonald has announced as the immediate aims of the Labor party are also the immediate aims of the Liberal party, and if Labor adheres to its announced position, it may be assumed that it will receive considerable support from the Liberal party.

Eradicating Bovine Tuberculosis

The subject of eradicating bovine tuberculosis has again come into the spotlight as the result of animated discussions which took place at the livestock conventions at Victoria and Brandon, and an address at the U.F.M. convention at Winnipeg. Premier Oliver's introductory remark at Victoria clings uncomfortably to anyone who surveys the record to date. He testified that certain localities where the problem has been concentrated upon, after years of effort and incalculable sums of money expended, find it hard to measure positive advance. Admittedly, conditions in these same localities might have been worse than they now are, but for eradication work. Of that, of course, we have no proof positive or negative. The

other side of the picture is presented by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, which feels pleased at the results obtained after a few months trial of area eradication in the Carman district.

The farmer is the one member of the community who is most interested in discovering a satisfactory means for detection and eradication. Due to his isolation, it is almost impossible for him to have his dairy products pass through the safe-guarding process of pasteurization, and his family is exposed to the full force of contagion. But to judge from the discussions at the conventions, the farmer is actuated by a higher motive than the protection of his own. Quite properly, he is keenly alive to his responsibility to the consuming public at large, and is willing to shoulder the very heavy economic loss which would be the consequence of an unrestricted policy of slaughtering reactors, if he could be convinced that by such a policy, and by such a policy alone, could human life be protected from bovine infection. There has been a debate as to the wisdom of continuing under the eradication policies now in force, but there is no question of morals involved. The rights of human life take first place in the minds of disputants on both sides. Failure to recognize this makes some of the vituperation spent on the opponents of accreditation and area eradication quite wide of the mark.

The question raised at Victoria was whether the loss visited on stockmen by the policies in force is compensated for by affording positive protection to human health. Strong negative evidence was submitted. But as long as the medical evidence supports the present view of the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis, even in a limited number of cases, the situation calls for the very best protective measures that can be devised. Those who set out to condemn accepted

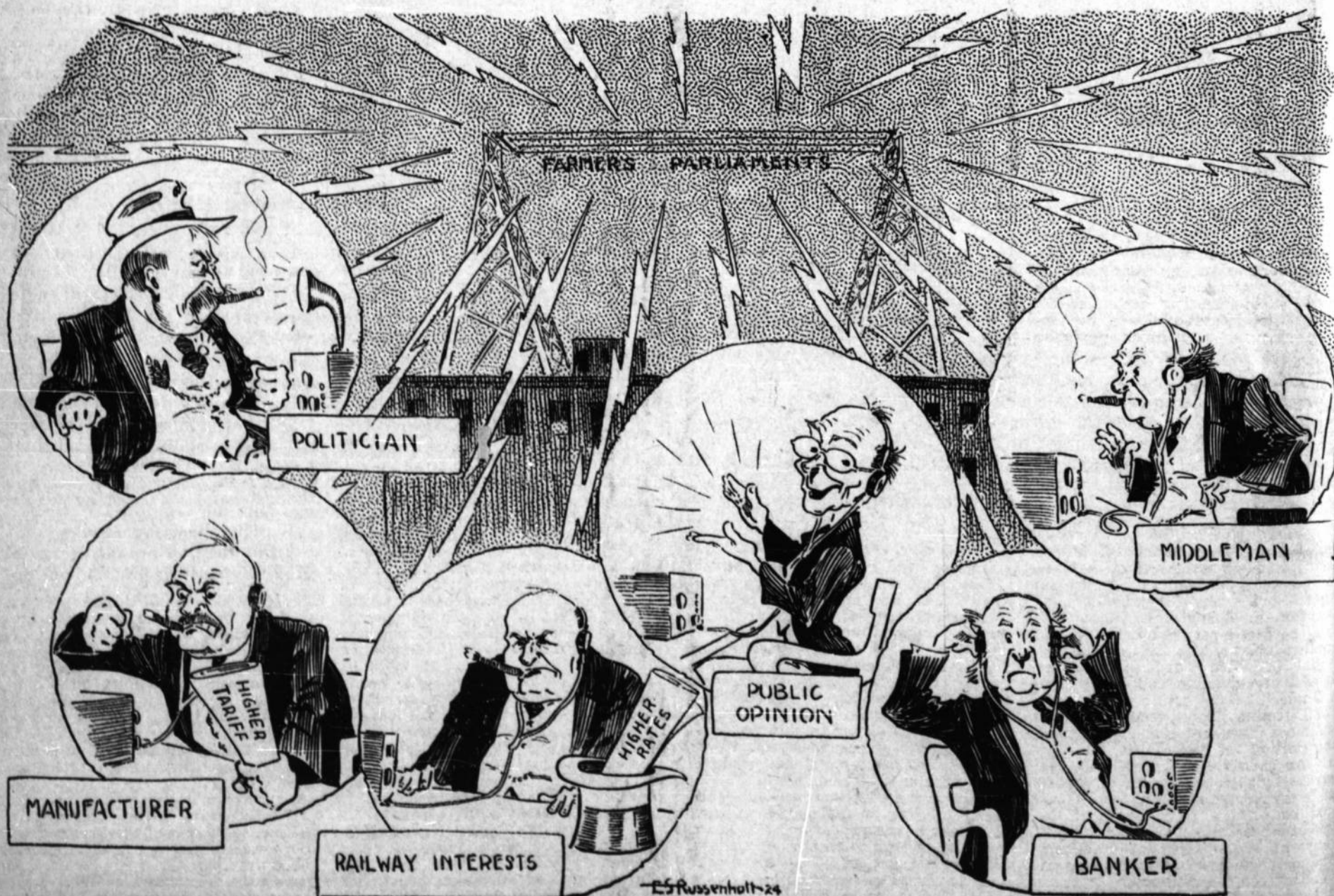
policies take upon themselves the responsibility of suggesting something better. The raisers look anxiously to the Canadian veterinarians will have the same triumph over tuberculosis that they have achieved over glanders and dourine.

One thing that the discussion has brought prominently to the front is the unquestionable protective value of pasteurization. So far as safe-guarding the health of urban dwellers from bovine tuberculosis is concerned, compulsory pasteurization will accomplish more than unlimited expense for testing, slaughtering and partial compensation.

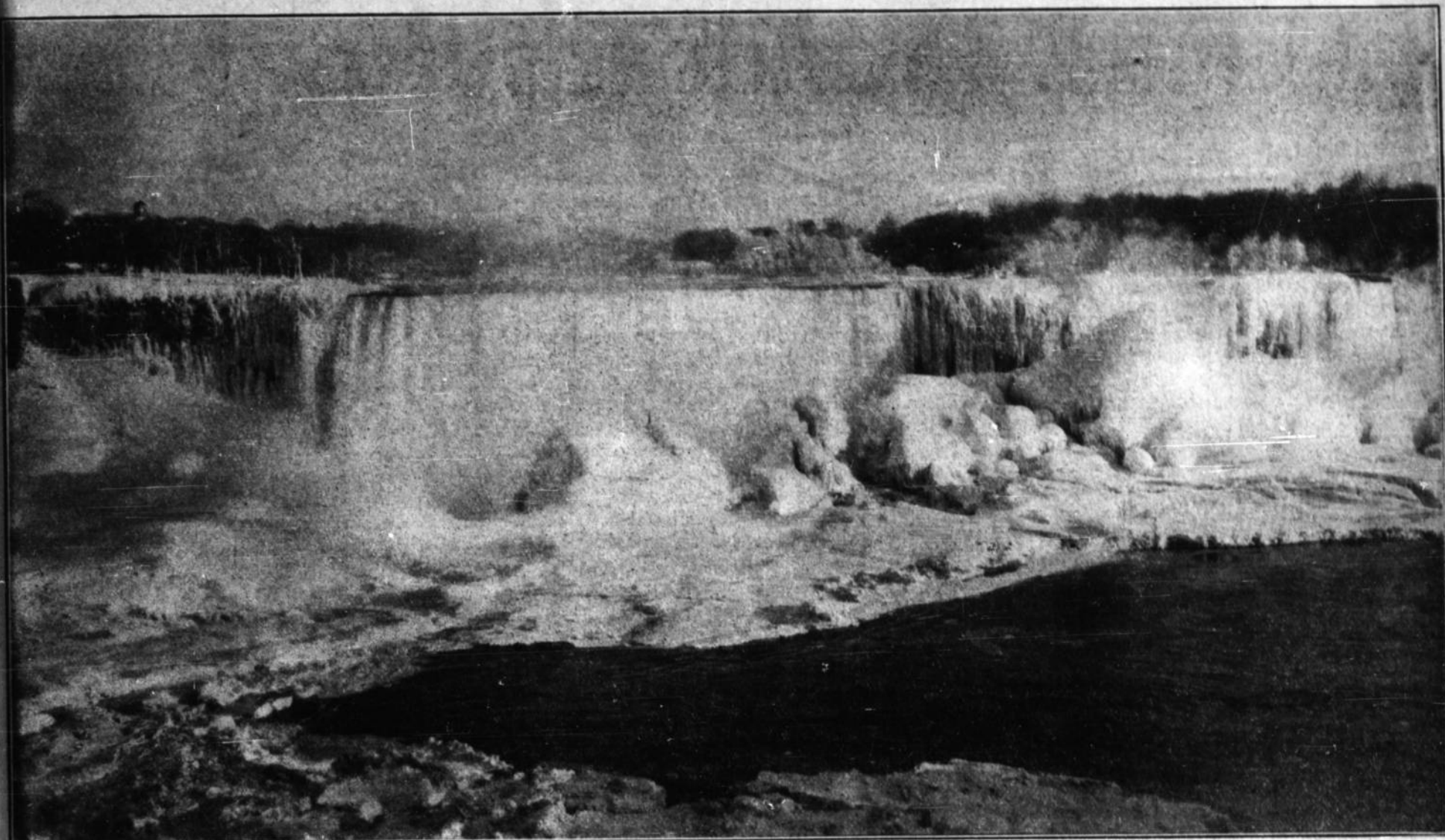
Dr. Ross Aiken Gortner, of Minnesota Agricultural College, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science, that population was overtaking the food supply, and that "scientists are gravely concerned about the situation." A celebrated British scientist told a similar tale to the British Association for the Advancement of Science a good number of years ago, but somehow the food supply has kept well ahead of population. The prices of farm products show that very clearly.

Land owners in Illinois enjoy a reduction of \$2,000,000 in their taxes for 1923, according to John C. Watson, of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Happy Illinois!

It is really funny how some people can use statistics. A recent report of the British National Union of Manufacturers contains the following: "Indoor Games—Germany is selling (value for value) from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. less than English prices. Picture Cubes—the German price is 100 per cent. less than the British price." One hundred per cent. less, that is, the Germans are giving them away, free, gratis and for nothing! Can you beat it!



The Convention Season--Listening In



NIAGARA IN WINTER

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Contract for Wheat Pool Accepted by Convention and Board of Directors Instructed to Proceed Immediately with Organization

WHILE the representation at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg, January 8, 9, 10, reflected the decrease in membership referred to in all the executive reports, there was no diminution in interest, and the convention got through a great deal of work and listened to a number of informative addresses.

Chief among the matters coming before the convention was the wheat pool, and this received a hearty commendation, the support promising well for the campaign for signatures to be undertaken in the spring. The U.G.G. cattle pool received unanimous approval and the general work of co-operation for the advancement of agriculture received the thoughtful consideration of the convention. Political discussion was conspicuous by its absence, a resolution regarding "broadening out" being tabled by the convention.

The number of delegates registered was 408, as compared with over 500 at last year's convention, but the decline was accepted as the result of depressed conditions, and it was resolved to make vigorous efforts during this year to increase the membership in the association. C. H. Burnell was re-elected president, and A. J. M. Poole was elected vice-president. The convention opened on Tuesday morning with the usual formalities, Mayor Farmer extending on behalf of the City of Winnipeg a cordial welcome to the delegates and inviting them to hold the convention in Winnipeg next year.

The addresses of President C. H. Burnell and that of Mrs. Elliott, president of the U.F.W.M., followed. These addresses are given in another part of The Guide.

The Directors' Report, read by A. J. M. Poole, made a very comprehensive survey of the work of the board during the past year. An endeavor had been made, the report stated, to carry out as far as possible the resolutions passed at the last annual convention. The work of the board had been rendered more difficult on account of the economic conditions prevailing in the province during the year and it had been found necessary to make very heavy curtailments in the expenses of the Central office. The expenses had been cut by \$4,000, but it was expected

that with the economies thus effected the budget of the association for 1924 would balance. During the year efforts had been made to increase the membership, but without much success, and arrangements had been made to place more responsibility upon the district boards for maintaining the membership. When the Home Bank failed, the report stated, the association had deposited with the bank \$1,200. The failure left them without funds and it had been found necessary to make other arrangements in which the United Grain Growers Limited generously came to their aid. Reference was also made to the resignation of W. R. Wood and the appointment of D. G. McKenzie as secretary. A change had also been made in the legal advisor to the association, who was now Miss Mildred McMurray. The report dealt with co-operative marketing, the Royal Grain Inquiry, at which the association put forward ten proposals for reform in the handling of grain, and the express rates case, at which the association had presented a case for reduction in rates.

Supported Educational Work

Between the United Grain Growers Limited and the association, the report stated, there had been sympathetic co-operation throughout the year. "This company" the report says, "formed and conducted by men who were leaders in the farmers' associations and with the special purpose of bettering the business end of the farmers' operations, has, throughout its whole course, maintained sympathetic relationship with us, and this year, through generous assistance by way of increased grants, has made it possible for us to carry on and undertake the task of improving our marketing conditions. While in the operations of a business organization occasions of criticism may arise, it is significant of the spirit of the company that its officials are always ready to discuss questions on their merits and to furnish complete information in regard to every transaction. This policy is, we believe, securing growing recognition

of the relationship of the company to the association that the company is a farmers' company, controlled by farmer shareholders, that to it we owe the establishment of The Grain Growers' Guide, and that from year to year it is loyally and generously supporting the educational work which we as an association are carrying on."

The report also mentioned the revision of the platform, and the courses in rural leadership at the University, and, in conclusion, called for a united effort on the part of all the farmers in order to make the association effective in improving rural conditions.

Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session the reports of the U.F.M. secretary and the U.F.W.M. secretary, both of which are published in another part of The Guide, were given, together with the report of the auditors, which is also given in another part of The Guide.

Considerable discussion followed in the presentation of the auditors' report. F. W. Ransom, of Mountainside, objected strongly to the U.F.M. receiving financial assistance from the U.G.G. The U.F.M. he said, would never be worth a "snap" if it continued to be dependent on the U.G.G. Delegate Martinsen also opposed taking a grant from the U.G.G. until the whole internal resources of the association had been explored for funds to carry on the work. W. R. Wood, who was a delegate from the Winnipeg branch of the U.F.M., stated that all the farmers' organizations on this continent were more or less dependent financially upon business organizations which they had created for themselves; without the grant the U.F.M. would be unable to function.

Discussion on Relation

J. L. Brown, M.P., stated the U.G.G. was not on the same plane as other business organizations. It had been founded by, was owned and controlled by, the organized farmers. It was a mistake to separate this business organization from the general farmers' move-

ment. The business organization assisted the U.F.M. and it was besides helping in the very work that the U.F.M. was doing. He could not imagine, for instance, a private organization starting a cattle pool. J. L. Seale proposed that the 12 federal members should donate \$500 a year to the funds of the U.F.M. and the provincial members should donate one-third of that sum. The delegate from the Petersfield local stated that his local was opposed to receiving the grant. Director A. J. M. Poole stated that to pass a resolution would mean playing into the hands of their enemies who would be delighted to see a split between the U.F.M. and the business organization of the farmers. Mr. Ransom moved that the U.G.G. be thanked for the grants given in the past, but in future the U.F.M. do not accept further grants. The resolution was swamped, only some half dozen delegates voting for it.

The report of the U.F.W.M. marketing committee was followed by a speech by A. C. McCulloch on the co-operative marketing of poultry. This is commented upon in another part of The Guide. Amendments to the constitutions were then considered and a resolution was carried making October 31 the end of the financial year of the association instead of November 30 as at present.

The Evening Session

At the evening session the Murray Cup, for debating, was formally presented to T. W. Knowles and Mrs. T. W. McClelland, together with gold medals for each of them, by Mrs. Elliott, president of the U.F.W.M. Mr. Knowles and Mrs. McClelland replied in a few appropriate words, both of them pointing out the great value of the debating series.

Dr. J. R. Martin, of Neepawa, then gave the convention an address on bovine tuberculosis. He made out a plain case for the transmissibility of bovine tuberculosis to the human, producing the bone, milary and glandular forms of the disease, but rarely the common pulmonary form.

Progressive Leader's Address

R. Forke, leader of the Progressives in the House of Commons, then addressed the convention. It was, he stated, two years since the election of 1921, and in that period the Progressives had learned something. They went to Ottawa full of

Continued on Page 18

U.F.M. President's Address

PROBABLY at no time during the 21 years since we organized have we met in convention at the close of a year more discouraging to the farmers of this province than the one just closed. Never before have so many farmers faced a situation so difficult or one containing less hope, yet one finds among the rural people throughout the province a wonderfully cheerful spirit, a spirit of determination to succeed, which makes one proud to be a farmer at this time. These were the opening words of Colin H. Burnell's presidential address. A continuation follows in part:

I believe that if we can add to this the proper spirit of co-operation we can yet

Courageous Summary of the Farmers' Unfavorable Position---Faith in Power of Co-operation and a Strongly Supported Organization to Ameliorate Conditions

increasing talk at farm firesides of breaking away from the East, and while in my opinion it would be a catastrophe if Canada should break in two at the great lakes, one cannot help seeing that this sentiment is growing as a result of economic injustice. Surely the East must begin to realize that people with the spirit of the tillers of these Western plains will not submit to the present burdens for ever.

The lifting of the artificial handicaps from agriculture are not the concern of the farm people alone, but affect and

should concern every class in our Dominion. We should have the majority of the urban people of this province behind us in seeking to lift any of our handicaps through legislation.

We, as organized farmers, must give serious consideration to all those things which we can do ourselves to lift our industry from its present unsatisfactory condition.

One of our biggest problems at the present time is to bring the price of those commodities which we have to buy and

which have to do with our cost of production, down to the level of the prices of the products of our farms. One factor in the price of these commodities is the costly system of distribution—this can be remedied by co-operation. This is a problem for our locals to study and where possible organize a solution. As an instance of what can be done along these lines—our Oakville local during harvesting and threshing this last fall handled three tank cars of kerosene for tractor fuel, buying this at eight cents per gallon less than the local retail price and distributing it direct from the car for seven and a half



Colin H. Burnell

solve all our economic problems and place agriculture in Manitoba on a safe and sound basis, making this the province of prosperous and happy farm homes.

The conditions already mentioned have had their effect on our paid-up membership which has been very much decreased from our high point of last year, but this need not be taken as any indication that our movement is dying. Our district conventions and local meetings are well attended and the interest seems greater than ever in the work of our organization. One frequently hears the thought expressed that the building of our association has entailed too much sacrifice and cost too much unselfish effort to be let die at a time when organization is needed by the farmers more than ever before.

On every hand one reads suggestions from various sources which indicate that certain interests would wish the farmers' organizations out of the political field, but the wish in this case is evidently "father to the thought." I can find no real indication that the farm men and women who comprise the United Farmers of Manitoba are ready to turn back from their political action so soon after having put their hand to the plow.

Of course the old political parties are very busy trying to fan the dying embers of what was once the bright flame of partizanship, but the economic stress of the last few years has brought home to the rural people of the West the serious side of politics—political action has become related to their pocket-books and to the prosperity of their homes and the welfare of their families. They are determined to have a fair share in the government of the province and of the Dominion, a share in keeping with the industry which is their life work.

Among the first demands of our Western members at Ottawa in the coming year should be a very material lowering of the tariff on the implements of production and the necessities of life, and the completion and operation of the Hudson Bay Railway. No fear of an early election or the expense of the same should influence our members to support the government if these just demands of the West are refused. A vast agricultural empire in the three prairie provinces is being bled white by the protective tariff; this same empire is being deprived of an ocean port and compelled to pay transportation costs which are crippling its production and sapping its energy. No wonder one hears

U.F.M. Secretary's Report

SECRETARY D. G. McKenzie presented the annual report which read in part as follows:

"The year 1923 has, from the point of view of the Central office, been a period of unusually trying circumstances and a year in which the ordinary services of the office have been continued only through special effort and close application to the task in hand on the part of the whole staff. Not only did we have a very heavy drop in membership, resulting in a serious decrease of revenue, but also in addition to losing the services of two efficient secretary-treasurers other arrangements had to be made involving a reduction in our staff.

"The total paid-up membership as shown up to December 31 stands at 5,881 as against a membership of slightly over 16,000 for the year 1922. Additional 1923 dues received since December 31 to date total 63, leaving a net decrease as compared with 1922 of approximately 10,000. Of the 464 locals recognized as functioning at the close of last year, only 265 have sent in any dues for 1923, thus leaving 199 local associations from whom we have not heard during the year. On the other hand, all the ordinary circular letters, literature and information sent out from Central office during the year have been sent to all of the 475 locals and only in a very few instances have we had any definite word indicating that the local was no longer functioning and interested in the movement. This might seem to indicate that the present apparent apathy and decrease in numbers is only temporary and does not indicate any loss in sentiment or sympathetic appreciation."

The report gave extracts from letters received recently from locals in various parts of the province reviewing 1923 conditions and expressing the hope of better prospects for 1924, and these letters reflect, perhaps more correctly, the standing of the U.F.M. in the province than does the paid-up membership. The report continues:

Local Activities

"Up until December 31, 125 local had returned their yearly report forms. An analysis of these reports reveals some interesting facts relating to local activities of the 125 reporting. Seventy locals engaged in co-operative purchasing or selling, or both. 58 locals report the purchasing of supplies of a total value of \$151,490, the average for each local being \$2,618. The estimated total saving effected was \$19,052, or an average per local of \$328.50, thus effecting a saving on the cost of these goods purchased of 13 per cent. It might be noted, also, that the average saving per member by these locals is several times the annual dues. In addition to the number of locals who engage in co-operative purchases 30 locals reported having sold livestock or poultry on the co-operative basis, thus securing a considerable additional revenue. If all the 475 locals of last year had undertaken this line of effort for 1923 in proportion to those reporting, the total turnover on co-operative purchases alone would have approximated one and a quarter million dollars, effecting a saving to the membership during the year of \$151,137. This is indicative of some of the tangible results that are secured locally through organization."

Expenses Cut to the Bone

The secretary gave a review of the finances of the association for the year, pointing out that in view of the very great reduction in revenue it had been found necessary to cut expenses to the bone and at a meeting of the board in October reductions were decided upon amounting to \$4,000. This would mean a serious curtailment of the services that the Central office will be able to give to the locals during the coming year, but he believed the membership generally would appreciate the efforts of the Central office to reduce expenditure to the utmost and would be willing to extend full co-operation and assistance to promote the work.

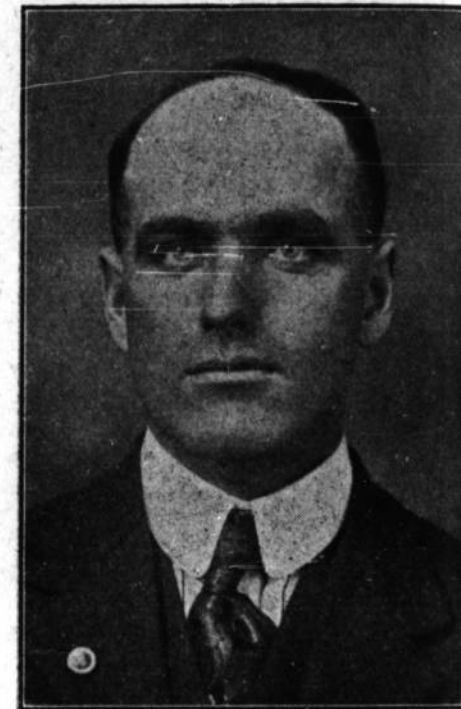
Delinquent Locals

The report also gave an interesting account of the kind of work that is done by the Central office, pointing out that there were so many matters of detail demanding attention that it was impossible to give attention to many of the larger problems that require expert information, but notwithstanding the pressure of ordinary detail work a great deal of information had been given, considerable data collected and the case of the farmers effectively presented whenever occasion demanded.

A list of over 200 locals in 12 constituencies from whom no dues were received during the year was given and the report continued:

"This suggests something of the task before us for 1924. While the results of the last 12 months' efforts may seem discouraging, yet anyone closely analyzing the present outlook cannot help but feel that while the loss in membership during the last year has been heavy, the sentiment and sense of appreciation of our people is just as strong as ever. It becomes then a problem of consolidating and mobilizing this sentiment. This is the challenge of the year to the Central and district and local organizations. To the membership generally may be said in the words of one of our leaders, 'You have a very clear cut and distinct responsibility in supporting the whole movement of the organized farmers in Western Canada; for this means that you are improving not only your own environment and condition, but also creating the conditions and influences that will develop a higher and purer ideal of public service upon the part of our people than we have in Canada today.' Before we can hold our own in this struggle for 'equal rights to all' we will have to bring our full strength, thoroughly organized, to bear in the protection of our rights."

"We have an abiding faith that the organized farmers will receive that strength, not selfishly, but unselfishly in the defence of the rights of all and for the spoliation of none. The highest ambition I have for our organization is that it may develop along lines of safety and sanity, that we may hold to a steady determination to go forward unwaveringly in our efforts, that the door of hope and opportunity will be as wide open to the farmers as to any class in the world, that we may zealously cultivate unselfish co-operation and learn to treat fairly and justly every man and every class that is giving a useful service to society."



Donald G. McKenzie

cents less than retail price, a saving of over fifteen hundred dollars to the farmers purchasing it.

If the distribution of our main commodities was properly organized and handled co-operatively, enough could be saved in many cases to meet the farmer's municipal tax bill.

Every one of our locals should inaugurate a campaign of education among its members on co-operative marketing of farm products and take a census of the farmers in the community to find out how our present co-operative institutions are being supported. Find out how many of your farmers are shipping their cattle co-operatively through our United Grain Growers' cattle pool. How many of your cream shippers are shipping to the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd.? Are all your sheep men shipping to the Co-operative Wool Growers? Can you obtain a co-operative shipment of poultry from your point next fall? We are gradually becoming organized to sell all our products in a co-operative way, but we must enlist more support for the co-operative institutions which we have already built. I am convinced that if we would consolidate our business and support the co-operative institutions which we already have, with every ounce of business which it is possible to put through them we would be well along the road to the solution of our economic problem.

Convictions on Wheat Pool

The chairman of our marketing committee and the secretary of the wheat pool committee will report to you on the work already done towards the formation of a wheat pool for Manitoba. It will rest with this convention to decide whether or not the project is to be proceeded with. I have no doubt as to what your decision will be. The organization of the pool will be a big work for the association and its locals to undertake between now and seeding time. When we undertake it we must make sure that we carry it through to a successful conclusion. It is to be hoped that every farmer signing a contract with the pool will clearly understand and appreciate what he is doing; therefore the locals will have to do their share of the educational work in connection with the pool. I believe that when we have formed a pool and joined hands with the other two provinces west of us, to sell the wheat of the three prairie provinces through one

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The Oriental Market

THE purpose of my trip to Japan in July, 1922, was brought about when I was in the employ of one of the large packing establishments in Edmonton. We had received, the last three years, many enquiries, asking for prices on Canadian frozen beef, each quotation being for large numbers—900 to 1,500 carcasses. Considerable money was spent in sending samples of all kinds and then many expensive cables and letters, all of which did not even bring a reply, and no advice was received of the sample shipments.

In view of the quantities which we had quoted price on, and with no results, I made enquiries from every source possible—from books, business men and missionaries, who had lived in Japan—with the purpose of finding out how the meat business was handled. I found that there was opportunity for starting frozen beef trade and the difference in market prices warranted my going over. I resigned from the Edmonton firm, and before leaving I took the names and addresses of all Japanese firms that had been in for prices.

Arriving in Japan I located the Canadian Trade Commissioner, secured his co-operation, and the assistance from his staff. We were unable to locate or find any information of a single firm in the whole country that we had written to and made sample shipments. Later I found out that this is one of their methods, and I am advised that a large proportion of their imported goods are shipped to the firms under a fictitious name.

Japanese Retail Stores

The next move I undertook was a study of the butcher stores and the retail meat markets. These I found to be most unsanitary, and the most untidy and poorest kept business places in the country. They are all with wide open fronts, facing on the street, with a heavy board counter for cutting and selling from. Whole sides of beef hang on the walls, and on the open street, exposed to dust, heat and flies. The butchers bone all beef, and cut off all surplus fat. The meat is cut into strips, and then thin shaved slices, for the purpose of making "Guinoby." This dish is made by cooking the beef in a pan over a charcoal fire, the meat being simmered in a mixture of Soy bean oil and brown sugar.

The next course I followed was to call on the wholesale distributors and importers of Chinese beef. I found that the business was confined to two or three large, and very wealthy firms. After receiving letters of introduction from the Canadian Trade Commissioner, I proceeded to call on the largest, whose main office was in Tokyo. One of the great difficulties in calling on a Japanese firm is to get the right man. It generally means that it is necessary to state your mission to the man at the door, who will pass you along to succession of functionaries of increasing importance till the final introduction brings you to the president of the company. After having met every member of the firm, and they found out the purpose of my visit they did everything to discourage the possibilities of importing Canadian beef, advising me of the large stocks they had in their own freezers, which I later found out never existed.

Graft

Not being discouraged in any way, for I knew that the business was there, I decided to tackle the large consumers, and in bringing in small shipments it would advertise and create talk, and sooner or later some firm would appear who would be interested in bringing in shipments to distribute. I was able to interest the largest hotels in Yokohama and Tokyo, and brought in several shipments. But the difficulty was due to a commission that the butchers pay to the chefs for their orders, and where the managers of the hotels imported from an outside source they were deprived of this bonus.

I might just say that even in private houses the housewife does not make

Japan is Becoming Large Consumer of Canadian Livestock Products---As Told to the Livestock Union by E. E. Nobles

her purchases, but the Japanese cook goes to the stores, the butcher and grocer all paying him a percentage on his month's orders. This is also conducted on a much larger scale with the purchasing departments of various big institutions, such as railways, steamship companies, etc. The commissary agents will be paid a very small salary, but will live in the best of luxury.

In view of the many small shipments to the various hotels, Canadian beef was getting well advertised, and butchers were losing their largest accounts. Through the assistance of an established Australian commission firm who had imported at various times shipments of Australian beef, I was able to locate a prospect who had a chain of retail markets and who also was president of the largest cold storage. The whole proposition was placed before him, samples and prices submitted, and he was intensely interested, but he wanted to get a shipment of 5,000 tons, approximately 20,000 head of beef. After explaining how absurd his order was, we were able to bring him down to a 100-ton shipment. Then when it came to financing shipment he wanted it to be shipped in and distributed as samples, giving one or two boxes to each and every retail market in the country.

It was at this time that a representa-

the store was just covered with banners and glaring signs.

The scheme that this Japanese butcher adopted was purely his own. When we got a complete translation of all the advertisements, it was to the effect that to all those that ate this wonderful Canadian beef, the richness of its juices would be like manna, and all those who were sick or diseased would be cured. He opened his shop with nine men cutting, a cashier, three helpers. The crowds came from early morning until late at night; it was a great success. He immediately started two more stores in Tokyo and this trade continued until the latter part of May, when the weather was too hot for handling and defrosting the beef.

Change of National Prejudice

It is only in the last three years that the Japanese government has come to realize the importance of a meat diet for their people. The duty has been lifted on beef and every encouragement has been given to build up a meat-eating nation. Starting with the past Great War, one ration per day of beef has been served to their army and navy, and the height of their military and naval men has increased 2.84 inches.

Until a few years ago the only animals kept by the Japanese were horses

diminutive, being in fact ponies less than 14 hands high. This is due to the small farm system and poor roads, which obviate against the use of wheeled vehicles. Many fine roads are now under construction, city and town streets are being widened, which is now creating a demand for heavy draft horses. At the same time an attempt is being made to increase the size of the native bred horses by crossing with imported breeds. A great many horses have been imported during recent years, including American trotters, British thorough-breds, and Arabians.

Cattle

Though the Japanese have raised cattle many years, solely, however, for agricultural and transportation purposes, cattle are far less in numbers than horses. In the past few years many dairy herds have been imported to supply the demand for milk and butter, brought about by recent change of their religious belief, the cow no longer being considered sacred. Statistics show that 50 per cent., or over one million cattle are used for working purposes, and their place in the rice fields can never be taken by motor power. Those that are slaughtered are drawn from work animals.

Dairy Industry

The Japanese dairy industry has only attained a very insignificant stage of development. Most of the dairy cows are either imported foreign or cross-breeds which preserve the characteristics of the originals, fully 80 per cent. being Holsteins, the balance being Ayrshires and Jerseys, and only being represented in small numbers.

To further show that the dairy industry is just springing up, and the demand for milk and butter will never be met, Japan has been obliged to import butter from Australia and New Zealand during the past few years. Two years ago Canadian butter was introduced, and this year Alberta will have exported one million pounds to the Orient. The future is very promising, Canadian butter having such a high standard of quality, that it will only be the matter of one or two more seasons when it will be sold exclusively on the Japanese market.

Although Japan has limited grazing lands, she is in need of dairy herds, due to the increase in consumption of dairy products. There is a very large demand for milch cows, and it is a very common occurrence to meet buyers who are in the market for dairy cattle.

Hogs

While China is a pig-raising and pork-eating country, few pigs were bred in Japan until the opening up of the empire to western influences. The hogs raised now, while imported in quantities, are quite inadequate for the present demand. The time would seem opportune for Japan to develop hog production on a large scale, which could be easily organized under existing methods of farming. The difficulties to be overcome are lack of knowledge, inadequate business methods and shortage of feed for the young animals. Breeding stock from England and America has been introduced, and recently attempts have been made to improve the native hogs with Duroc-Jerseys from America.

Sheep

The first sheep were brought into Japan from Korea, in the year 600 A.D., but they did not thrive on the island. In 1876, the government imported 6,000 sheep from America, Australia and China, with the object of founding a sheep industry. This experiment turned out to be a failure, and the government had to abandon the scheme, although there was a growing demand for wool products. In the last few years the industry has obtained a small but genuine start, and the present flocks number over 9,000, with an importation of 1,000 animals per year. To fully meet the needs of all the islands

Continued on Page 20



A Japanese Street Scene

tive of a competitive Canadian packing house arrived in Japan, and after making investigation he was able to interest the management of a large cold storage firm. They were very interested in developing the frozen beef trade, but would only talk in ship-load quantities. Then after considerable discussion he placed an order for 150 tons. When this arrived he had no knowledge how to handle it, and was arranging large vats of boiling water to defrost the meat.

Questionable Methods

During my stay Canadian frozen beef was being widely advertised. It was the subject of discussion by all the butchers. Those who were at first entirely opposed to the idea were gradually making enquiries, and with the idea of its future possibilities we were able to interest the largest wholesale butcher in the district to bring in a shipment. He opened up a new store in the principal section of Yokohama, and after several tests on how to defrost beef he advertised the opening of the Canadian butcher store. He had bills distributed, newspaper advertisements, and then

and work cattle. The keeping of livestock for food purposes has only been instituted since the fashion of meat consumption. The remarkable development of modern Japan into a manufacturing and trading nation, with foreign intercourse, and the imitation of western methods of living, have created a taste for meat eating. Then the thousands of tourists and the foreign population residing in the treaty ports have increased the demand for meat products, a demand which would be of very large dimensions indeed if the supply, at a right price, could be maintained.

Japanese Horse Requirements

Horses for transportation and agricultural purposes have been bred in Japan for many years. The Japanese army has absorbed a large number of mounts. To a nation with military ambitions, horse breeding has naturally been the most highly esteemed of all branches of livestock raising and it has made the greatest progress. The government is at present engaged in special efforts to encourage pure-bred horse raising.

Japanese farm and dray horses are

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Over Chin and Cheek. Large and Red. Was Discouraged.

"The pimples I suffered from were scattered over my chin and cheek. They were large and red and after a day or two festered over. They itched and when I scratched them the tops would come off and a watery fluid would come from them. The trouble lasted several months and I was awfully discouraged."

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Manitoba Farm Women Convene

The 1924 Convention of U.F.W.M. Shows Growth of Interest
Despite Difficult Year

THE United Farm Women of Manitoba this year returned to the policy, put into effect at their other conventions prior to 1923, of holding separate sessions from the main convention of the U.F.M. Signs were not wanting that the experiment tried out last year of holding their convention jointly with the men and of having one day's program carried through by the women had had some good effects. Many of the women delegates evidenced a much stronger appreciation and understanding of the purpose and work of the farmers' organization, and were eager to attend and take part in as many of the sessions as they possibly could. The men evidently had been impressed by the scope and importance of the women's work, and this year placed one of the committee reports of the U.F.W.M. (Marketing) on an important place on the program of the main convention, and in addition had one of the evening speakers selected and his subject decided by the U.F.W.M. They were also insistent that the women be present at the main convention when important matters of general interest were being considered.

Like the U.F.M., the U.F.W.M. this year faced a decreased membership. Manitoba farm men and women have come through a trying year, and its effect is now being felt in the outlook of many of its rural people. Mrs. J. Elliott, president of the U.F.W.M., realized this, and in her presidential address on the opening day of the main convention she said:

"Farmers are too prone to view the present depression from a personal standpoint rather than from a world condition. It is today a case of poor, poorer and poorest, and we have reason to be thankful that we are not in the lowest category. The fact that the farmer across the road, and our agricultural neighbor in Europe are suffering far more severely than we, should be a stimulus to us to rally our moral forces and put a stronger shoulder to the wheel than ever before."

"1923, surely proved a great teacher, perhaps a sad one, but nevertheless a beneficial one in many ways. Providing it taught nothing more than, to the young, the value of labor handed down from their forefathers, and the necessity of looking before leaping into expenditure, we should value, not despise, the lesson taught. In planning for enjoyment, our young people have too freely launched into heavy expenditure of time and money, forgetting to count the burden of such obligations and the inevitable pay day."

Speaking directly of the affect of the conditions of 1923, upon the organization itself, Mrs. Elliott continued:

"If, as farmers, we considered more the counting of our blessings and harped less on our handicaps, life would be better for us. The dollar seems to be the be-all and the end-all of our existence, and where that condition exists we are more to be pitted than laughed at. Making and accumulating dollars is not all. That is a poor inadequate conception of life. Real life is service. The man or woman who contributes to the happiness of the world is a success. The one who does not is a failure, no matter how many dollars he has made."

"Our organization stands for service, and though confronted with some testing circumstances this past year, they have only tended to draw us closer together, and to help us plan to be of greater value to those in need. Some of our difficulties may be enumerated; hard times, indifference of officers, diversion of membership fees by local secretaries into channels other than Central office, the retaining of Central fees in locals from spring till fall, the failure of the Home Bank, the resignation of both the U.F.W.M. and U.F.M. secretaries, and the indifference or lack of concentration on the part of locals in general. The board faced these issues squarely, discerned the hopeful features, reduced expenditure at every conceivable point, and came

through as any true optimist should, successfully. We accommodate ourselves to present conditions.

Looking Back Over 1923

"In looking back over 1923, we cannot but regret the falling off in membership. The 1923 convention reported an increase due to political stimulus. This forces us to one conclusion and that is, each person should be in the organization for what it means to him or her. What has given the rural people the status they now enjoy? The association. Inside the organization each individual is a factor to be considered; outside it each one is only a weak unit, and what can a single unit



Mrs. J. Elliott
Re-elected President for 1924

do when facing organized opponents? Simply sit back, as many farmers do today, and find fault. We rural people cannot afford to do this with so many momentous questions facing us."

Mrs. Elliott lives true to her convictions that matters which concern the farm and the farm man are of concern to farm women. In her address she pointed out that rural people today need to study questions which directly affect them. And among those things she placed first in importance the wheat pool. Then came other lines of co-operative marketing, study of banking laws, study of the Senate, work of public commissions and immigration. In dealing with the last named subject she made a plea for a more intelligent meeting of Canada's needs by saying:

"It is more people with greater thrift and the right to retain confidence in their country, that we require. Immigration is much needed in this West, provided we get a contented people, but boosting a country unrestrainedly for the sake of getting settlers or of advancing other enterprises, or for the object of selling land is a bad and sad practice, and one that will not withstand severe reverses. Manitoba is all right, and only needs contented people who have a sound economic sense coupled with genuine interest and intelligent industry. These will make their business a success, and will prove the best possible advertisement for our land."

"Prosperity in full measure, however, cannot return to this country until agriculture, the chief industry, becomes again more profitable. It is here that we can afford to be optimistic because agriculture cannot be permanently depressed if Manitoba and the West is to survive. One very hopeful sign appearing on the horizon is, that the many who went to the United States in search of brighter prospects are reported as returning to their homes, and the fact of this taking place in the beginning of winter, makes it all the more encouraging to us who are here."

"Shall we not then lift up our heads, breathe deeply of the refreshing air of the West, and take courage? If we can only forget ourselves in stretching out a helping hand to others; if we can only place optimism in that corner of our souls that has become depressed; if we, as an association, can befriend our neighbors and give them courage to run the remainder of their race; then we will be rendering a true and worthy service during 1924. Shall we each not hang up as our motto these familiar words."

Marketing Report

Mrs. F. Rinn, convener of the U.F.W.M. committee on marketing, presented her report to the main convention on Tuesday afternoon. She dealt with the subject under the heads (1) Co-operative agencies for marketing cream and butter; (2) Oleomargarine; (3) Co-operative marketing of poultry; (4) Eggs; (5) Bees and their products. Mrs. Rinn explained that during the spring of 1923, a government cream grader was placed in every creamery that purchased 3,000 pounds of butter fat each week, and that .65 of a cent is taken off every pound of butter fat to pay the grader. According to government reports there are 26,000 farmers in the province shipping cream to creameries showing that an increasingly large number of farmers are turning to mixed farming.

The Manitoba Co-operative Dairies had a very successful year, the make of butter for 1923 being approximately 35 per cent. higher than that of the previous year. After paying competitive prices throughout the year, approximately \$10,000 was ready to be paid to 1923 shippers of cream as an additional and final payment on shipments.

The federal law prohibiting the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine became effective in September, but the sale of this article is permitted until the end of February, 1924, so as to allow the stock to be worked off by the dealers. Renovated butter and filled milk are also included in the provisions of the act.

The new federal egg-grading regulations came into effect in July, 1923, and these regulations were briefly explained in Mrs. Rinn's report. Regulations had also been made concerning eggs which were imported into Canada from other countries making it necessary for them to be inspected. During 1923, Manitoba imported over 11,000 cases of eggs.

Manitoba has made rapid strides in the honey production. In 1923, the 1,200 bee-keepers of Manitoba produced 3,000,000 pounds of honey, a gain of 1,200,000 pounds over 1922. The average weight of the hives was 156 pounds, compared to an average of 100 pounds per hive for the United States, 95 for British Columbia, shows Manitoba to be taking a leading place in the bee industry, and that she is rapidly working her way towards the time when she will be a honey-exporting instead of a honey-importing province.

Following Mrs. Rinn's report, A. C. McCulloch, gave a short address on co-operative marketing of poultry. He explained that the first experiment made in co-operative marketing of poultry was made in south-western Manitoba about two years ago. It was found to be most successful, and this year 25 points had shipped poultry in this manner. Through the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Association, 520,000 pounds of turkeys had been marketed. Mr. McCulloch explained the necessary steps to be taken in order to carry out organization for marketing of poultry. He also explained the system of grading, showing that the different grades of poultry were pooled, and everyone paid the same price for the same grade. The prices for turkeys secured in marketing this way had been specials, 20 cents; No. 1's, 18 cents; No. 2's 14 cents, old toms, 12 cents, and culls 10 cents.

Thursday's Session

Thursday afternoon saw the opening of the first separate session of the

convention for the women. Mrs. John Bracken, in a few appropriate words welcomed the delegates to Winnipeg, and wished them success in their deliberations and in their work for 1924.

Mrs. Elliott reminded the women that she had given her presidential address before the joint convention and limited her opening words to a short talk on the purpose of the convention. "Women should more than ever know the business of the farm," said Mrs. Elliott. "We need to know everything that is going on these days, or we may live to see the day when we will weep because of our ignorance of business." Then with a touch of humor for which she is so well known, Mrs. Elliott added: "You see, we need to know farm business today so that we can prevent the men from slipping a mortgage on the home farm without our knowing about it."

Five names were placed in nomination for president, but four withdrew leaving Mrs. Elliott, who has served the U.F.W.M. so faithfully and well for the last two years, the unanimous vote for 1924. In thanking the convention Mrs. Elliott reminded the delegates that the office held heavy responsibilities and hard work. During 1923 she had spent 103 days out of her home on U.F.W.M. business, and this meant for her, a busy farm woman with the work of her own home, a very great amount of work.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, was re-elected vice-president for her third term of office, and in replying and thanking the convention for its vote, Mrs. Gee made a strong plea for the delegates to work for a larger and stronger U.F.W.M.

A vote of deep and sincere appreciation of the services of Miss Mabel E. Finch, who resigned her position of secretary during the year, was passed. Mrs. Elliott introduced Miss Irene Armstrong, the new secretary, to the convention, and asked the locals to assist Miss Armstrong in every way possible in her work.

Miss E. Moore, textile chemist of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., addressed the women on Home Dyeing, dealing with the different kinds of dyes put on the market, and the best manner of using them to good advantage in the home.

Unfortunately Thursday afternoon's session was frequently interrupted with the distribution and collection of ballots for the voting for election of officers, and the business part of the meeting was considerably curtailed. But as elections are an important and seemingly unavoidable feature of conventions the delegates took the interruptions in good part. The closing half hour of the afternoon was spent in the discussion of problems of the local association.

Social Service and Public Health

Miss Mabel Johnson, of Brandon, presented the report on Social Service and Public Health. The change brought about from the result of the referendum on government sale of liquor was referred to at the beginning of the report. In dealing with social welfare Miss Johnson varied a little from the usual style of report, and gave the statements of leading social workers on care of the feeble-minded, and of dependent and neglected children. Among these was a statement of F. J. Reynolds, advocating the placing of children in homes rather than the building of many large institutions. Another statement from Dr. Halpenny, criticised the Dominion government for letting in undesirable immigrants and so increasing our number of sub-normal persons. Judge Murphy, of Edmonton, was quoted as favoring the establishment of domestic courts, and Judge Mott, of Toronto, quoted in favor of legislation which would debar physically and mentally unfit men and women from marriage. G. B. Clarke, of Winnipeg, urged greater provisions against hasty marriages, with one centre for the issuing of marriage licenses and publication of the names of the contracting parties in advance of the wedding, and more action in rounding-up of deserting husbands.

In the section dealing with tuberculosis, reference was made to the survey made in Saskatchewan of the school children. Miss Johnson made a plea for pressing health talks, studying health literature sent out by the government and public institutions. Manitoba now has 42 public health nurses on the staff. There are 19 child welfare stations at

A Hearty Invitation to Visit THE Exposition of Farm Products AT EATON'S Store Winnipeg, Feb. 7-16

A hearty invitation is extended to all to visit and enter in the Big Exposition of Western Canada Farm Products, to be held on the 7th floor of the **EATON** Store, at Winnipeg, during the week of February 7-16. \$5,000.00 will be awarded in prizes, sweepstakes, and Boys' and Girls' Club Competitions.

In view of the fact that Winnipeg will be en fete for the Big Bonspiel and Winter Sports and the Railway Companies have promised reduced fares, this will be a wonderful opportunity for Western people to pay a visit to Winnipeg.

Valuable Prizes For Many Classes

Below we quote the amounts allotted to the different classes. If you wish to enter any of the Competitions, write today to the Exposition Department, **T. EATON Co.**, Winnipeg, for Prize List and Entry Form.

How the Prize Money Will Be Awarded

The prize money will be distributed over a large list of sections in each class. The amounts allotted for each class are as follows:

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Peas and Flax.....	\$1,149.00	Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, Chicken, Ducks	
Grass and Clover Seeds.....	448.00	and Geese	\$382.00
Silage, Fodder, Corn, Hay and Potatoes.....	913.00	Creamery Butter and Eggs.....	294.00

In addition there will be Sweepstake Cups for the best samples of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and Creamery Butter; and Special Prizes for the winners of the Boys' and Girls' Club Competitions.

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These Competitions are open to every producer in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. You may enter as many of the classes as you wish. There is no entry fee.

Many Special Attractions and Educational Features

Arrangements have been made for many other features of particular interest to Western people, a few of which are:

General Display of Western Canada Products, combining Wild Life and Natural Resources.	Lectures on Farm and Agricultural Problems.
Special Exhibits of Bacon, Dairy Products, Butter, Poultry Raising, Grading of Eggs, etc.	Model Farms, complete with Buildings, etc., most suited to Western conditions.
Dominion of Canada Fruit Exhibit.	A Model Dairy Cow will be on exhibition and also a number of egg-producing Hens.

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work, and child conferences have been held in 41 different places during 1923, and 1,765 children were examined. The Red Cross and Junior Red Cross work was explained at some length. In dealing with venereal diseases, the report stated that 11,179 patients had been given treatment at the venereal disease clinic at Winnipeg. There are 48 hospitals in the province, six of these having 100 beds and over.

Legislation

Mrs. S. E. Gee, of Virden, presented the first report the U.F.W.M. had on legislation. When Mrs. Gee undertakes to prepare a report the U.F.W.M. rests certain that valuable and interesting information is being collected for its consideration and entertainment. Lawyers who find it difficult to reduce legal wording to words and phrases which can be understood by the average man

and woman might take a good lesson from Mrs. Gee's presentation of her report, for, in the discussion which followed, it was very evident that her audience had a clear understanding of the rather intricate matters she had tried to explain.

The report dealt with marriage laws in Manitoba. It was explained that marriage licenses are issued from the office of the Minister of Agriculture and Immigration. They cannot legally be issued to parties under the age of 16 except in exceptional cases. Marriages of insane persons are forbidden. No wedding ceremony can be solemnized before six o'clock in the forenoon, and after 10 o'clock in the afternoon. The Dower Act which came into effect in 1919 was explained. The report also explained how a will should be made, who could make it, alteration and revocation of wills. In dealing with

divorce attention was drawn to the fact that in Manitoba a husband could apply for divorce for adultery alone, but that a wife must prove cruelty in addition before she could secure divorce.

There was splendid discussion following the two reports and in the main it centred around three resolutions, one of which asked for amendments to the Marriage Act, requiring contracting parties to produce a certificate for a clean bill of health before obtaining a marriage license. The second resolution asked for revision of the Divorce Act to conform with the changes made in the English divorce law which permits a woman to get a divorce on the same grounds as a man. The third resolution asked that Clause 72 be re-instated in the Child Welfare Act of Manitoba before it is proclaimed by the lieutenant-governor in council. It will be remembered that this clause was fully

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explained at the convention of 1922, and information on which may be obtained from the Central office of the U.F.W.M.

These resolutions with two others, one endorsing the Boy Scout Movement, but criticising the cadet movement for being military in tendency, and another expressing disapproval of hanging pictures depicting war scenes in schools, were later taken to the main convention and passed by the men and women jointly.

Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain, presented the report on Immigration. Mrs. Howell explained that this year's government grant towards immigration was \$1,300,000 more than that of last year. Approximately 12,000 harvesters had been brought in and all but a small percentage had made good. Miss Durham's report of the immigration of children and women issued by the Department of Immigration fully explains the accommodation made for these classes of immigrants. During the year several women were appointed as immigration workers and had gone to

England to give publicity to Canada's needs. In 21 years 37,292 children have been brought to Canada by immigration agencies.

At the close of Friday afternoon's session which was the last separate session for the women, opinions of the women regarding the holding of joint sessions with the main convention, or the holding of separate sessions for next year's convention were asked for. Many of the delegates expressed the desire to be present at all sessions of the main convention and others thought the separate sessions gave better opportunity for discussion of the matters which directly concerned the women. The president then asked that they give the matter some further thought after they returned to their homes and discussed it with their local organization. They then could write to Central office stating which of the two methods of conducting the convention of the U.F.W.M. they preferred. Friday evening was spent in joint session at the main convention.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Free Trade

The Editor.—We go on from year to year and the wonderful natural resources are still dormant, and agriculture so unprofitable, land decreases in value and industries are absent in the four western provinces. "Protection" is intended to stimulate industries. Does it?

All that we are conscious of is that the import duties are enriching a very limited number of men in the East.

Is there any industrial development in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or B.C.? I have not heard, for instance, of a single woolen factory in any of these great provinces.

Have these provinces to remain merely fields of exploitation for the Eastern manufacturer?

How long has the West to subsidize the East and the American assemblers of individual parts of machinery, which latter graciously and no doubt thoughtfully put the duties which belong to the government into their own pockets?

Did the prime minister of Canada go to London to seek preference or to invite the people of Britain to increase their already heavy load, or did he propose a *quid pro quo*, or, better still, that every British nation should have free trade one with another and maintain a small duty against the products of all outside nations?

Did any of the prime ministers propose a common economic system so that the prosperity of one would be the prosperity of all?

The tariff built up by Canada against British goods affects the farmer more than any section of the community. Not only is that so, but the ships carrying wheat etc., to Britain, in a large number of cases, have to return in ballast. If these ships had freight both ways the freightage on the farmers wheat and other products would be cut in two.

How is it possible for Canada to prosper? Form a Free Trade League and let us go forward.—C. K. A., Vancouver, B.C.

Labor and the Farmer

The Editor.—In December 19 issue of The Guide is a criticism of the cartoon of October 31 issue, re high express and freight rates, our "farmer" friend from Galt, following the usual procedure of hitting the nearest head—which happens in this case to be the laborer on the railway. It is the usual procedure of the farmer to say "labor is the cause of the high cost of living." When labor foregoers equally intelligent persons are ready to lay the blame on the farmer as the main cause of the high cost of living to labor. In the Farmers' Sun, the "prophet of rural Ontario," this high wages of labor is often discussed and a verdict naturally rendered against labor as the stumbling block that prevents the farmer from becoming a miniature edition of J. D. Rockefeller. If a race of mechanical "robots" were invented to take the place of this detested labor, would the position of the farmer be bet-

tered any? It would merely mean to him a still greater surplus to be sold in a foreign market and a lessened demand for farm products, the more labor was displaced by machinery. The stagnation of the farming industry is mainly because production of farm products is greatly in excess of the demand. The world over is producing more food than it can use; it is also in all mechanical lines able to produce more than is needed, or rather can be exchanged under our present economic system. The farmer blames labor because the system is getting out of gear, and labor blames the farmer because he is told the farmer is the nigger in the economic wood pile. Neither party has up to the present date done any real thinking or engaged in a real search into the facts of the case. They have both been building their case on fancies, and, however good these illusory visions may be for "building castles in Spain," they are of little use for a concrete residence in Waterloo county. I, for one, am tired of this practice of trying to run a twentieth-century civilization, on eighteenth-century ideas. The time has come for a gathering together of newer ideas, that will fit and square in with the present day facts of our civilization. A new note is rising in the air. Increasing numbers of educated men are asking this question: What is the real function of any business? Is it to make money for its present owners, or is it to give service to humanity? The present economic idea is that it is to make money, and hence comes our strikes, under-production and lockouts. Whether the general public suffers is no concern of the owners, so long as money is made in the process. Unless newer ideas are taught at once to all and acted on by young and old, we shall have a breakdown of civilization greater than any the world has yet seen. The battle of Armageddon has yet to be fought!—G. Douglas, Lafleche, Sask.

The Pulpwood Commission

The Editor.—According to press reports the royal commission on pulpwood is about to resume its peregrinations about the country which came to a halt a few weeks ago.

Considering the state of Canada's finances and the fact that the government finds itself under the necessity of imposing a new and an increased sales tax on everything the consumer has to buy, the waste of money—to say nothing of the utter futility involved in the creation and continuance of this commission—cannot be characterized as anything less than an outrage upon the public.

Any excuse which might have existed to justify the commission disappeared when the government passed the now notorious secret order-in-council, exempting pulpwood under contract for a period of ten years from the operations of any embargo that might be imposed under the recommendations of the commission. This,

Continued on Page 20

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U.F.W.M. Secretary's Report

Membership Slightly Smaller—Field of Activities Growing Steadily Larger

RECOGNIZING the necessity for strict economy at the beginning of the year, the policy of the board became one not of reduced activity but of more intensive work within the association. Instead of the usual series of meetings, whereby the secretary spent considerable time in organization work, the onus of organization and field work was placed on the various district directors, in co-operation with the provincial president and vice-president, while funds for financing the meetings were supplied by the district boards or raised individually by the locals served. In a large number of districts the plan worked admirably, and the women directors became better acquainted with their locals. Possibly the greatest evidence of its success was revealed in the increase of Women's conferences, from two in number last year, to seven this year. At these meetings ample opportunity is afforded for an intimate discussion of the problems of rural women in the locals and work is stimulated through it.



Miss Irene Armstrong
Secretary, U.F.W.M.

In drafting the special work for the year, it was decided that the locals be asked to concentrate on the temperance campaign as the one big question till after the referendum. Quantities of literature were secured by the Women's Sections, and great activity was displayed by them in addressing meetings and raising funds to assist the cause. During the winter months many of the Women's Sections met in conjunction with the men and prepared joint programs. In this connection the development of interest in debating manifested by the women should be mentioned. Central office furnished the women with considerable more debating material than in any previous year.

Committee Work

Two committees have been in the foreground this year, namely, marketing and educational. In order to secure definite material from individual school districts and the opinion of rural people on educational problems, Central office distributed questionnaires to Women's Sections. The replies were used in the compilation of a memorandum which was presented before the Commission on Education by the convener of the educational committee, Miss Strang.

The provincial marketing report, presented at last year's convention, proved very popular with the locals. Requests for the report were received at Central, especially for information on the two features, egg grading and co-operative marketing of poultry.

Your secretary has found, through being a representative on the Advisory Board of Education, an opportunity to present the rural viewpoint on many questions relating to education, such as text books, subjects to be included on the programs of studies, etc. The resolution emanating from last year's convention, asking for more effective teaching of the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human body, was laid before the Board, and the resultant action may be found in an amplified outline of physiology and hygiene, in this year's program of studies.

Through being a member on the Welfare Supervision Board, your secretary was afforded the privilege of visiting many welfare institutions caring for the homeless children of the province, and of inspecting other welfare institutions whose duty it is to look after the aged and infirm, the mentally diseased and delinquent children, thus linking up the work of the rural organization with the rural people who receive care in those institutions and giving an opportunity to make recommendations for the advancement of social welfare. Details of

the board's activity may be found in the Welfare Supervision Board's report.

In severing my connection with the Association, I want to express to you what I deeply feel, that this movement is and will continue to be the uplifting force of the rural people. I have appreciated far more than I can express the privilege of being one with you in this great work, and, in leaving, I want to thank one and all for the kindness shown me and the tokens of appreciation which I have received.

M. E. Finch,
Retiring Prov. Sec.,
U.F.W.M.

From August to December

Since assuming position of secretary in August, my work has been confined to the office routine because lack of funds prevented any field work. In November our office staff, was cut down to further reduce our expenditures, and the responsibility of assistant-treasurer for the association was assumed by me. This, as you know, takes up a great amount of my time, but we hope it is only a temporary condition.

Owing to the general bad crop condition all over our province, the membership in our U.F.W.M., as in the U.F.M., is not as great as last year, yet the locals organized are putting forth a greater effort for 1924 than ever, because they have proven the value of co-operation and they believe in the organization as firmly as ever.

Last year ended with 76 Women's Sections active with an average membership of 18. This year, up to date, only 41 sections have reported with an average membership of 14. Of the locals reporting last year, 102 were mixed locals, with a women membership of 968. This year there are 71 mixed locals reported, with a membership of 591, making a total of 1,165 women members for 1923.

Activities of Locals

Of the Women's Sections reporting, at least 95 per cent. have followed a definite program through the year, met regularly once, and sometimes twice, a month. Subjects studied in these locals included Home Nursing, Co-operative Marketing, Child Immigration, Education of the Rural Child, History of Old China and Pottery, and many others of an instructive and constructive nature. A goodly number of these locals have shipped car loads of poultry on the co-operative plan this year, showing the popularity and value of such work. These locals have also been interested in helping to build community halls, establishing rest rooms, millinery and dressmaking courses, community libraries and in every activity effecting community life.

Change in Junior Work

At a board meeting in October, it was decided that we have the junior locals co-operate with the Boys' and Girls' Club, which is under direction of the Department of Education. It was felt that we could cut out the overlapping in this work and secure for our junior members the practical part of the program carried on by the club. Only a few junior locals have reported as to what they thought of the proposed change, so that I am not fully informed as to how it is working out.

We have a wide field in which to work for others, and we should have every rural woman in this organization. It will give a new lease of life to any local, and prove the value of co-operation in the true meaning of the world.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Irene L. Armstrong,
Provincial Secretary, U.F.W.M.

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The Canadian Bank of Commerce

At the Annual Meeting held in Toronto on the 8th instant, Sir John Aird reviewed the banking situation in Canada. He expressed the view that a gradual improvement in business was becoming evident.

THE BANK'S STRONG POSITION WELL MAINTAINED

THE history of the past year in the financial world can by no stretch of the imagination be termed a happy one. The after effects of the Great War, with its enormous destruction of real wealth, have at length reached the financial world of Canada. People became alarmed because they understood not, and when one small bank foundered and others prudently shortened sail, disturbing rumors impaired the confidence of many people. Yet in the midst of it all Canada has reaped the largest crop of wheat in her history and become the largest exporter of wheat in the world, and despite low prices for some of her agricultural products, has put many millions of dollars into the pockets of her farmer citizens. She has increased her exports, invested several hundred millions of dollars in her own securities, reduced the deficit on her National Railways, seen little unemployment, and bids fair, in spite of all, to win her way back to prosperity. Indeed, much progress, even though slow, has already been made in that direction, and I think that this is the lesson we may learn from the balance sheet we have the honor to submit to you today.

New Bank Act

On July 1st last the greater part of the new Bank Act, as revised at the last session of parliament, became law, although a few of its sections, notably those affecting the monthly returns to the government, did not come into force until October, in order to give the banks time to make the necessary changes in their book-keeping, and to gather the information now required by the law. In the case of some other sections of the Act, such as those affecting the shareholders' auditors, the practical effect will only be seen during the coming year.

While the Act contains some improvements upon its predecessor, and we believe that this is true of the more important of the changes which have been made, yet these are accompanied by an increased number of restrictions which measurably increase the cost of banking and limit the power of a bank to serve the public. The Canadian Bank Act was originally, in large measure, the embodiment in the statute law of the best banking practices adopted up to that time by experienced Canadian bankers. It will be a great misfortune if, by the introduction of a number of unnecessary minor regulations, the full effect of which is not understood by those who propose them, the usefulness of the banks should be materially curtailed. I believe the time has come for the creation of a body of informed public opinion on the subject, both among customers as well as shareholders. It is to Great Britain that we look for sound guidance in the matter of banking, and there we find that the banks are unusually free from legislative restrictions.

Systems of Audit

The failure of the Home Bank of Canada has made the efficacy of the system of audit to which the Canadian banks are subject a matter of much discussion in the press and elsewhere. Again it must be emphasized, and perhaps at the present moment the point cannot be stressed too much, that no system of audit or of government inspection can render a business institution, such as a bank, proof against failure consequent upon mismanagement, and no legislation can make bank managers infallible. All that is humanly possible is to lessen the number of errors that are made,

and to minimize the effect of them. Not even the excellence of the British system of banking has been found to be proof against failures, and some of them, in their sphere, at least as disastrous as that of the Home Bank.

Comparison with U.S.

If we turn to the United States, which is usually held up as a model of excellence by critics of our Canadian system, and where outside audit and inspection, both by government officials and otherwise, have been developed beyond anything ever known in other countries, the only conclusion to which we can come from an examination of the records is that bank failures are so numerous that they are taken as a matter of course. I know that this statement will be challenged and that figures have been produced purporting to show the opposite. As a rule such figures consist merely of the statistics regarding National banks. A commercial banking business such as is transacted by the Canadian chartered banks, is carried on in the United States, not only by banks belonging to the National banking system, but by others chartered by the various States for the purpose, and by trust companies which enjoy even wider powers than the regular banks. I submit then that it is unfair to compare the results of our Canadian banking system with that of only a part of the corresponding institutions in the United States.

Sir John Aird then gave the following table of bank failures in the United States for nine years, with the corresponding figures of Canadian banks for the past ten and a half years:

CANADA

(10½ years ending December, 1923)		
No. of failures	No. of branches	Liabilities
2	89	\$25,615,000

UNITED STATES

(9 years ending June, 1922)		
Class of Banks	No. of failures	Liabilities
National	124	\$ 73,216,000
State Commercial ..	796	141,341,000
Loan and Trust Co.'s	95	103,424,000
		1,015 \$317,981,000

The figures are the latest available. The period covered is one which includes the Great War with all its destructive influence, and the operations of the Federal Reserve System in the United States. It will be observed that the failures in the United States average slightly over two a week.

He then went on to say:

Our Record not Unfavorable

In the light of the experience of the two great English-speaking nations of the world, our record in Canada does not appear unfavorable. I hold no brief for outside audit of any description, or for the auditors themselves, but I would remind all concerned that at all events until recently auditors were supposed to be concerned with the accuracy of book-keeping rather than with the values of assets. They are not trained bankers, and it is perhaps not generally realized that losses on bank loans do not become evident until real endeavors are made to collect the amount owing.

It is rather a curious fact that those desirous of reviving the system small independent banks in Canada never make any reference to the experiment of this kind which has already been tried. Such a system was provided for by an Act passed by the old province of Canada in 1850,

and the Act itself remained on the statute books for 30 years, not being repealed until 1880. It is true that the existence of the banks established under it was short, the last of them going out of existence, or obtaining a regular charter, within five or six years, but the fact that no advantage was taken of its provisions over so long a period seems to the ordinary mind to prove fairly conclusively that nothing was to be gained by the establishment of such institutions. The fact was that the system could not be worked on the scale of profits which supported a chartered bank, and the public was not willing to pay higher rates for the privilege of doing business with them. Undoubtedly this is as true today as it was then.

Two Remedies

There are two remedies which have met with the approval of a small section of the public for such a situation as that produced by the Home Bank disaster. They are government inspection and the guaranty of deposits by some sort of an insurance plan. Frankly, our contact with government inspection in those foreign countries where we come closest to it does not impress us favorably. In the United States, where it has had its fullest development, it has become a factor imperiling the successful future of the national banking system, because of its inherent tendency to develop only a restrictive policy. The president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company pointed out in a recent address that corporations only succeed when they embody the eager spirit of the pioneer; that the moment they become static they decay. Were this not so a code of rules could be framed to meet every emergency, and the good judgment of an experienced manager would cease to command a premium in the world of business. If the spirit of good citizenship be absent in the conduct of any business the government may well step in and regulate, but the work of that business is best done in the spirit of the individual and with all the self-reliance and initiative that this implies. The past history of Canadian banking includes many a crisis avoided by courage and initiative, of which bankers are justly proud, when all precedents are waived aside and the situation faced in a manner that might not have been possible under government inspection.

Not a Prevention

Nor has government inspection in the United States proved a preventative of fraudulent failures. Mr. Kane, the veteran Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, recently published an account of his experiences which shows that under the regime of every Comptroller of the Currency, save one, since 1863, when the bureau was organized and the National Banking System founded, failures due to fraud and wrong-doing have taken place. Another illustration of the dangers involved is found in the statement of a leading New York financial journal, edited by a prominent economist, who stated only a few days ago that it would be a great advance over prevailing conditions in the office of the Comptroller of Currency if public officers would, particularly as relates to banking and financial affairs, keep out of politics.

Legal Guarantee Not Solution

Nor is the history of plans for providing a legal guarantee of the safety of bank deposits more encouraging. Various plans of the kind have been tried in a number of the States of

the Union, but even their advocates are forced to admit that they have failed to fulfil the expectations formed of them. In most cases the systems have completely broken down, the State of Oklahoma providing one of the worst examples. In only one State has such a plan managed, up to the present time, to avoid failure. A recent commentator states: "In general, the system has not prevented failures; the failures in adjoining States which have not the guarantee system have been fewer in proportion, and so with failures of National banks in the States concerned." National banks are not chartered under state laws and therefore do not share in such guarantees. The record shows that under such plans a premium is placed on bad banking. The incentive to watch over the security of loans is taken away when the safety of deposits is supposed to be beyond question. As has been well said by a recent Comptroller of the Currency, the most practical approach to an effective and safe guarantee of bank deposits would be found in such a system as would come nearest to eliminating the danger of bad loans; in other words, if some plan of insurance against losses could be devised that would not operate as an incentive to carelessness in lending.

Inside Reserves

Parliament has shown signs of opposition to inside reserves, but it is certain that some provision for setting aside a certain percentage of earnings as a protection against prospective losses, in addition to providing for losses actually ascertained, is only a prudent step. It would, however, be a difficult matter to regulate by legislation, as the losses sustained by individual institutions must vary because of dissimilar policies and management.

Aims of Bankers' Association

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association my fellow bankers did me the honor of electing me President of the Association for the ensuing year. So many wrong impressions were abroad and so many false statements are made by many who ought to know better, as to the aims and purposes of this Association and as to the field of its activities, that I feel it my duty to endeavor to correct them. It has often been referred to as a giant trust or combine with immense powers employed solely for its own selfish purposes. Nothing could be further from the truth. Its activities as a voluntary association were originally almost entirely educational. When the note-circulation redemption fund was founded the Association was incorporated by Parliament because of the joint liability of all its members to this fund. It was also called upon to name a curator to take charge of a bank which suspends payment, for the purpose of preserving the rights of all creditors intact until a liquidator can be appointed under the slower judicial processes. Beyond these functions it exercises no powers over its members, disciplinary or otherwise, and possesses none. It has undoubtedly performed its duties in respect of the note circulation in the most unexceptional manner, and no irregularities in the exercise of this most important function of the banks have ever occurred under its jurisdiction. During the war and since it has proved a convenient channel of communication between the Minister of Finance and all the banks, rendering him valuable services in connection with his financing, the flotation of war loans and other

matters. These services have been publicly recognized by more than one Minister. In recent years its educational activities, which had fallen almost into desuetude, have been resumed, and it is now actively engaged in the work of providing facilities for the technical education of the staffs of the various banks in their profession. Perhaps its relative unimportance and inactivity for a number of years endowed it with an air of mystery which has served to invest it in the public mind with immense unknown powers. I shall hope, as its President, to dispel this impression as much as possible by acquainting the public with its real aims and activities.

Clouds Lifting

The dark cloud of pessimism which has enveloped so many in Western Canada in recent years seems at length to be lifting in a measure. Bountiful crops in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the former having suffered most in recent years, have aided in this. Unfortunately the price of wheat continues low, but it has shown strength in the face of the heavy crop, and prices of dairy products and poultry, which are of more importance in Eastern Canada, have also improved. The Province of Saskatchewan has scored a notable success this year with her butter in the British markets, and has established an excellent reputation there in a comparatively short time. What she has done others may be encouraged to do, and we hope that this will be the case. In the opinion of agricultural experts one of the things which requires attention on the part of our farmers is the weeding out of poor cows from their dairy herds, to the end that profits may be increased. Another cheering item is that the loss from rust, which cost the Manitoba farmer so many millions this year, may prove before long to be preventable, at least in great measure.

Advantages over U.S. Farmer

It will be news to many farmers in the West to learn that, according to evidence recently submitted to the tariff commission of the United States Senate, representatives of the wheat commission of the United States succeeded in proving that the Canadian western farmer has many advantages over his confreres in the United States. Among these were mentioned lower taxation, cheaper freight rates, and better yield per acre, in addition to a better quality of wheat. The cost of wheat production in Canada is claimed to average \$15 per acre less than in the United States. Whatever element of truth there may be in these statements they afford no basis for unreasoning pessimism, and it will be at least interesting to our farmers to see themselves as others see them.

Financing the Farmer

The discussion of the problem of financing the operations of Canadian

farmers, especially in the West, occupied much of the time of the last session of Parliament. Much evidence was submitted, but as yet no practical scheme seems to have been evolved. Unquestionably in an ordinary industry if the capital already invested cannot be profitably employed it is useless to look for more. But the importance of agriculture as a basic industry and the plight of so many farmers during recent years force the problem to be approached from no ordinary angle. During the discussion in Parliament this bank suggested that a possible solution might be found in money borrowed by way of the issue of long-term securities, the marginal risk to be carried by the issue of stock of a corporation to be formed for the purpose, the money for which would be found in such proportion as might be agreed upon by the Dominion Government, the Governments of the various provinces interested, the banks and other large corporate interests who share in financing the farmers. The details might prove difficult to work out, but the plan of financing such requirements by long-term securities, rather than from moneys repayable on demand, is unquestionably sound from the economic point of view.

Before leaving the subject of agricultural credit it will not be out of place to refer to the very voluminous legislation enacted in the United States with regard to it. Some parts of it are functioning with more or less success, but others are not, and the opinion recently expressed by a prominent economist in that country, in a review of the situation, is that the course of agricultural credit legislation in the United States during the past decade holds out nothing but a warning to other countries which contemplate similar action.

Bank of Hamilton

As you are doubtless aware, the consent of the Governor-General in Council to the taking over of the business of the Bank of Hamilton by this bank was given on 31st ultimo, and its branches opened on 2nd instant as branches of this bank. The purchase has added great strength to our position in the City of Hamilton and the territory lying to the south as far as the shores of Lake Erie, as well as in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. We are asking most of the directors of the Bank of Hamilton to accept seats on the board of this bank, and extend a hearty welcome to the former members of the staff of that bank to the wider field of opportunity now open to them. The Bank of Hamilton has added 50 millions of deposits and 70 millions of assets to our figures. The combined figures of the two banks will be approximately as follows: Paid-up Capital, \$20,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$20,000,000; Deposits, \$385,000,000; with Total Assets of over \$500,000,000. The number of our branches is now 623.

U.F.M. President's Address

Continued from Page 8

selling agency, we will have taken the biggest step forward in co-operative marketing ever taken in any country in the world, but the essentials to success will be the same in the wheat pool as in any other co-operative enterprise. We will not get something for nothing, and the co-operative spirit of the members of the pool must support the management; the latter must be efficient, but no matter how good the management may be, if the co-operative spirit does not prevail the pool cannot succeed.

There are a few things which we will have to do in order to bring about a reconstruction of agriculture in the province and ensure a satisfying return to the farmer and his family.

First, there is the financial position of the farmers who bought land or equipment during the years of inflated prices and who now find themselves with but two alternatives, either a funding of their debts over a long term of years at a low rate of interest, or they must go through the bankruptcy court and obtain a clear sheet. These men cannot fund their debts themselves—only their creditors can do this. It seems to me it would be far better for everyone concerned if these farmers and their families could remain on their farms under an arrangement whereby their indebtedness could be spread out over a long term of years at low interest. If they are forced off and their effects sold the proceeds will not begin to meet the obligation in hundreds of cases. The farmer will be crippled as a producer and his creditors will shoulder the loss.

Production Problems

Every farm will need to produce as much as possible of the products used by the farm family and a rotation of crops will need to be planned which will be adapted to the farm and to the locality in which it is situated. Some of these changes will require additional capital, and right here seems to be a real difficulty and one which is keeping hundreds of farmers from turning to a more diversified system of farming.

I believe that before we go very far along the road of agricultural reconstruction we will again decide on enlisting our best trained men as agricultural representatives. Great success has been obtained by the use of these county agents in the United States. British Columbia and Manitoba appear to be the only provinces in the Dominion where district representatives are not employed. I am strongly of the opinion that the money expended on our "B. Class" fairs would bring greater returns if applied in the employment of first-class district representatives.

The Work of the Local

One very important part of the educational work which our locals can do is the fostering of a greater appreciation for the farm as a place to live and the widening of our vision of the possibilities of farming as a life work, when we can rid it of some of the man-made handicaps under which it labors at present.

Let us determine to make this the best year yet for Manitoba farm homes; it will require hard work and united effort. We will have to attack our problems from many angles, but our future is in our own hands—it will be largely what we make it. Let us live up to our opportunities. Above all, let us not be afraid of tackling old problems in new ways. A great statesman has said, "I am accused of being radical. If to seek to go to the root is to be a radical, a radical I am. After all, everything that flowers in beauty in the air of heaven draws its fairness, its vigor, from its roots. Nothing living can blossom into fruitage unless through nourishing stalks deep-rooted in the common soil. Up from that soil, up from the silent bosom of the earth, rise the currents of life and energy. Up from the common soil, up from the great heart of the people, rise joyously today streams of hope and determination that are bound to renew the face of the earth in glory. I tell you that the so-called radicalism of our time is simply the effort of nature to release the generous energies of our people. This great nation is at bottom just, virtuous and hopeful—the roots of its being are in the soil of what is lovely, pure and of good report and the need of the hour is just that radicalism that will clear a way for the realization of the aspirations of a sturdy race."

COLIN H. BURNELL,
President.

GILLETT'S 100% PURE FLAKE LYE

This famous household cleaner and disinfectant is now made in *Crystal Flakes* instead of powder. It is the *best* household lye on the market. Use it for cleaning and disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, etc.; destroying vermin; softening water; making soap; cleaning floors, greasy pots and pans, etc.; removing paint, etc.

Avoid inferior and dangerous substitutes. Get the genuine article in cans as reproduced below.



140 Egg Incubator \$17.60
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with airspace between. Hot water heat. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Send for FREE catalog. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

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WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO. Box 226 Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

**WE GUARANTEE
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"Farming in California"

This booklet will give you authoritative facts and figures about Farming in California. Learn the true statistical story of California values, production, co-operatives and conditions. All the booklets listed are by authorities. The information in them is reliable. If you would be interested in a farm where life is better, send for any or all of these free booklets.

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Guide Bulletin Service

Such a large number of requests are received by The Guide for information upon a wide range of subjects that a Special Bulletin Service has been developed to meet the need. Some of these Bulletins are reprints of articles that have appeared in The Guide from time to time and some are new material. The list will be added to in the future. These Bulletins will be sent at one cent each, when accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped (three-cent) envelope. For convenience please order by number.

1. An Inexpensive Home-made Fireless Cooker.
2. How to Make a Paper Dress Form.
3. How to Make Old Jars Into Pretty Vases.
4. How to Put on a Play.
5. How to Get Rid of Bugs, Cockroaches and Beetles.
6. How to Be Prepared for Unexpected Visitors.
7. Swat the Fly—Why and How.
8. A Home-made Dish Drier.
9. Short Cuts for Wash-day.
10. New Garments From Old Shirts.
11. How to Read Patterns.
12. Making One Pattern Do for the Girls.
13. What to Do in Case of Poisoning.
14. A Practical Way to Erect a Farm House Section by Section as Finances Permit.
15. Growing Plums in Manitoba.
16. Preparing for the Hatching Season.
17. The Why and How of Incubator Operation.
18. Growing Small Fruits.
19. Marketing Eggs in Alberta.
20. How to Lay Out a Farm Garden.
21. Systematic Planning of Housecleaning.
22. Canning Meat.
23. Sweet Clover Varieties.
24. Securing a Stand of Sweet Clover.
25. Harvesting and Pasturing Sweet Clover.
26. Harvesting a Seed Crop of Sweet Clover.
27. Silage Crops.
28. Feeding Silage.
29. Practical Experience with Silage.
30. Silage Machinery.
31. The Trench Silo.
32. The Pit Silo.
33. Removing Silage from a Pit Silo.
34. The Beef Ring—How to Operate.
35. Harvesting and Threshing Red Clover.
36. How to Cure Ham and Bacon.
37. How to Refinish Furniture.
38. The Care of Floor Coverings.
39. Kitchen Mending Kits.
40. How to Soften Hard Water.
41. The Menace of the House Fly.
42. How to Plan a Summer Wedding.
43. How to Mix Linewash.
44. How to Paint Your Car.
45. How to Pack Eggs for Winter.
46. How to Make an Ice Well.
47. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
48. How to Pot Bulbs for Winter.
49. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Beads.
50. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
51. How to Judge Bread.
52. Care of Oil Lamps and Stoves.
53. How to Make Soap at Home.
54. Growing Melons, Pumpkins, Squash, Citrons and Cucumbers.
55. How to Build Shipping Crates for Livestock.

John Christies

WILL SWEEP OVER THE WEST

Send Your Order TODAY and Save Money, Many

Wholesale
Clearance of
Broken Lines
Before
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Highest Grade Blankets are \$6⁹⁵
REDUCED FROM \$8.00 TO PER PAIR



Our OFFICERS' WHITE BLANKETS cannot be equalled by any other firm in Canada. They are eight-pound blankets, of lovely soft military long-staple wool, and measure 70 inches by 90 inches, just right for largest-size bed. Worth \$12 pair. Stock-taking price **\$6.95**

Another wonderful value in OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY BLANKETS, beautiful dark grey shade, softest wool, weight nine pounds, and size 70 inches by 90 inches. Worth \$13 pair. Stock-taking **\$6.95** price.

Stock-taking Clearance



Genuine
British
Government
Stocks

The buyer of one of the largest firms these Horse Blankets are the most wool he could not buy them to sell again at asking. Most retail firms are asking for of this quality. Very warmly lined, and Order some for your immediate and future money. Regular \$3.25 each. Stock-taking

An Unheard of
Opportunity
Young Men's
Suits

Sizes 32 to 36 only
Reduced
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The greatest SUIT value at our regular price of \$6.95 ever offered in Canada, bar none, and at our Stock-taking price of \$5.25 a veritable sensation. Guaranteed all-wool Tweeds and Serges, all made to the order of the British government by the highest-class tailors in Great Britain. Up-to-date styles. State height, weight, and chest and waist measurements. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Per suit, **\$5.25** only.

Dandy Brushes
Now 20c



You can afford to buy a supply for the whole year at this price. British Government quality and worth a great deal more. You may not have the chance to buy in the spring. Our regular 25c line. Stock-taking Clearance **20c**

ALL CHARGES
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British BEDDING BALES \$19⁷⁵
FORMERLY \$22.50, NOW

Here is an opportunity to save money you never dreamed of. Regular \$22.50 value. Guaranteed the highest-grade British-manufactured Bedding, of beautiful hard-wearing quality. Complete bale consists of:

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Each Outfit sold with our money-back guarantee. Regular \$22.50. Stock-taking Clearance **\$19.75**



British Government
VELVET CORD
TROUSERS
Now **\$2.45**

Sizes 32 to 36 only. These were made for British labor battalions during war, and are just right for the hardest kind of farm wear. Sizes 32 to 36 only. Our regular \$2.95 line. Stock-taking Clearance **\$2.45** only.

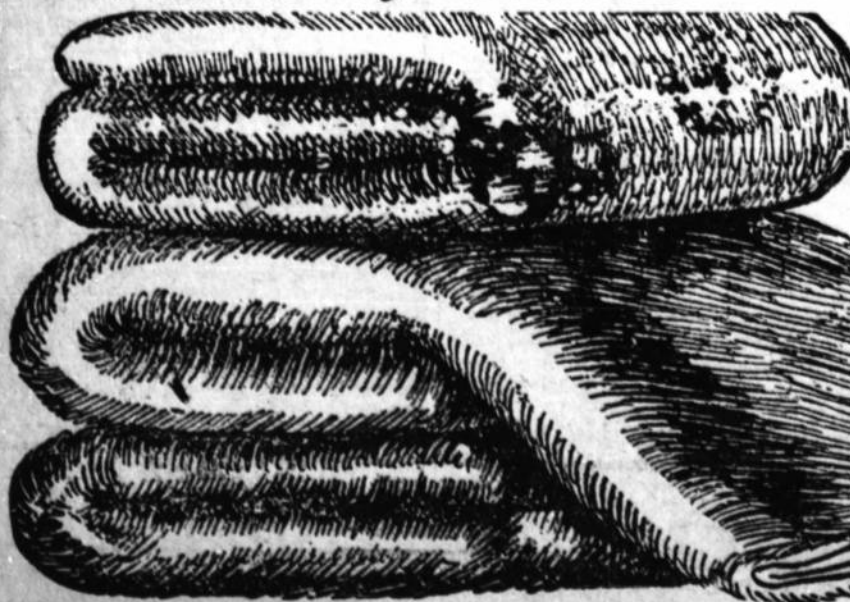


KHAKI or NAVY
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Sweaters
Cut from \$2.95 to
\$2.25

This is Sweater time, and this is the Sweater to get. Made of the finest wool, durably made, and absolutely indispensable on the farm. Specify Color. Our regular \$2.95 value. Stock-taking Clearance, each only **\$2.25**

British Army Blankets CUT TO **\$1.45**
ONLY .. **1 EACH**

Our regular line of \$1.65 each. Fresh, strong and good looking. This is agreeable, warmth without heaviness. In pleasing dark shades. Most useful blanket ever devised for Western farm use. They couldn't be manufactured for this price today. Each, only **\$1.45**



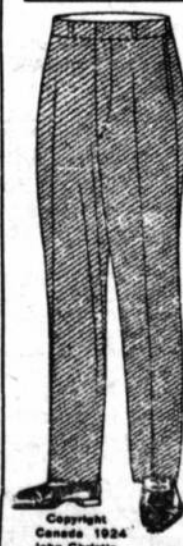
British Officers' PIGSKIN SADDLE, formerly \$13.45. Now **\$11.45**



THIS BRITISH OFFICERS' PIGSKIN SADDLE, as illustrated, is another of our many fine bargains, as if it were manufactured today the cost of the labor alone would be much more than the price we ask, to say nothing of the fine quality material of which it is made. Sold on our money-back guarantee, and endorsed as a real worth-while bargain by thousands of our customers. Each saddle has a safety stirrup strap release. Sold regularly at \$13.45. Stock-taking Clearance **\$11.45** only.

Men's Pants
AT COST PRICE
IRISH BLUE SERGE PANTS—With belt loops, two side pockets, two hip pockets, watch pocket. Will give hard wear and good satisfaction. All sizes. Our regular \$3.25 line. Stock-taking Clearance, **\$2.75**

Only...
GENUINE BANNOCKBURN TWEED PANTS. Similar to above in style. All sizes. Our regular \$3.95 line. Stock-taking Clearance, only **\$2.95**
ENGLISH HERRINGBONE TWEED PANTS. Five pockets; belt loops. Well made and very hard-wearing. All Sizes. Our regular \$2.55 line. Stock-taking Clearance **\$1.95** only.



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SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
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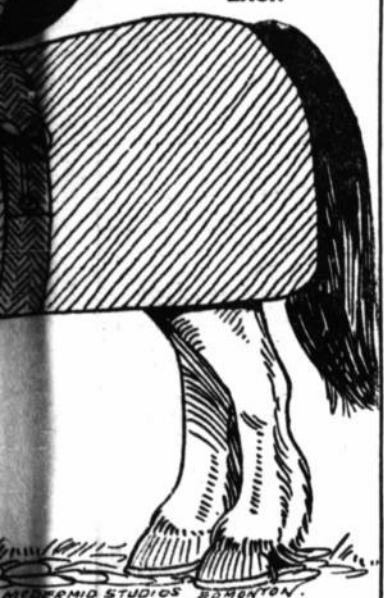
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These Lines will Soon Be Unobtainable At Any Price.

Horse Blankets

REDUCED FROM
\$3.25 to
\$2.75

EACH



Canada said unhesitatingly that the value he had ever seen, and like the price Christie is the price for horse blankets, surcingles and brass eyelets. requirements, and save **\$2.75** guarantee, each, only.....

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k-taking begins.
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British Government TOWELS GREATLY REDUCED

British Government ADMIRALTY TOWEL—Magnificent quality white Turkish design, with fringed ends. Size 50 inches by 25 inches. Superior quality on the market at any price. Our regular \$1.95 line. Stock-taking Clearance, **\$1.45** per pair.....

British Government ARMY TOWELS—Size 43 inches by 21 inches. In neat striped designs. Superior quality. Our regular \$1.10 line. Stock-taking Clearance, **95c** only, per pair.....

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ton, Alta.



British Government Saddle Outfits \$10.25

Formerly \$11.35

Now

We have sold thousands of these saddle outfits, but stocks are getting low, and you may never have another chance. Pair of British Government Cavalry Jack - Spurs Free with each outfit. Worth four times the price. Outfit consists of:

Genuine All-Leather British Government Cavalry Saddle, with cinch and stirrups.

4-lb. All-Wool Saddle Blanket.

Riding Bridle, with lines and bit.

Military Tethering Rope.

Our regular \$11.35 line. Stock-taking Clearance.

Only **10.25**



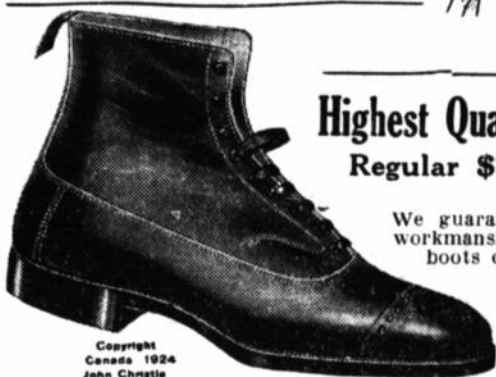
A Wonderful Chance to Save Money on a

This Plowing Harness Set is amazing value, and you should order now if you would make sure of a Set for spring. Set of four leather-covered wire-cable traces, complete with belly and back bands. Made for the British Government for hauling heavy guns, and practically indestructible for farm use. Per set only.....

\$8.95

Plowing Harness Set

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\$9.25 to



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John Christie

Highest Quality Dress Boots \$6.25

Regular \$7.75 Reduced to

We guarantee that these boots are equal in workmanship and quality to the highest-priced boots on the market today. Guaranteed all leather, and honestly worth at least \$12 per pair. Suitable for best wear and very durable and of fine appearance. Regular \$7.75. Stock-taking Clearance, **\$6.25** per pair.....

KHAKI ALL-WOOL Flannel Shirts

Reduced **\$2.75**
to

Made of the highest quality Khaki wool flannel, and absolutely no better shirt made for farm wear. Two breast pockets. Collar attached. Extraordinary value. State size of collar. Regular \$2.95. Stock-taking Clearance, **\$2.75** Only



British Army All Wool Cardigan Jackets

Now **\$1.95**

These Cardigans are extra special value, guaranteed all-wool, winter weight. State waist measurement. Our regular \$2.45 line. Stock-taking Clearance, **\$1.95** Only



British Government All Wool 2-Piece Underwear

Regular \$2.95

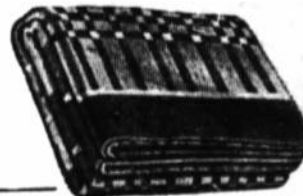
Reduced to **\$2.45**

We say without fear of contradiction that this Underwear is the most durable and the most economical on the market. It is made from the longest-strand wool of the most remarkable quality—in fact, the very best wool in the British Empire was commandeered in order to make the warmest, strongest underwear it was possible to manufacture. The soft wool will not irritate the skin, and it is so warm that it will defy the coldest zero weather.

All Sizes. Give Waist Measurement. Reduced for stock-taking only from **\$2.95 to \$2.45** per suit.....

AUTO OR DRIVING ROBES \$3.95

This All-wool AUTO or DRIVING ROBE is made from super quality woolen yarns, in tastefully blended colors. Size 60 inches. Will last a lifetime. Wonderful **\$3.95** value at.....



All Charges Prepaid on All Orders of \$35⁰⁰ Upwards

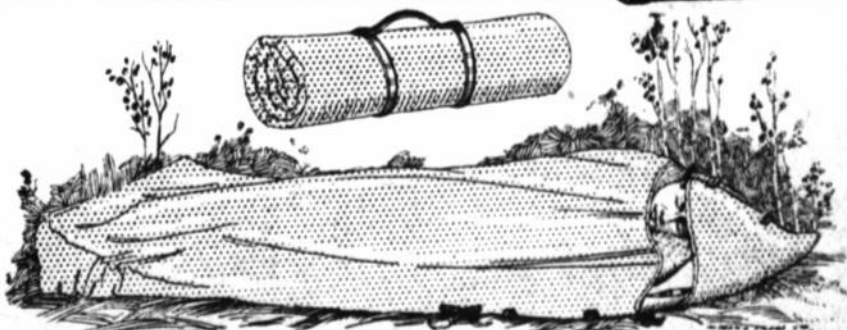
BRITISH OFFICERS' SEMI-WILLOW

Calf Boots

Now **\$4.75**



Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. A very popular line for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Shape-retaining, hard-wearing boots of the best British manufacture. State Size; no half sizes. Our regular \$5.35 line. Reduced for Stock-taking only to **\$4.75** per pair.....



SLEEPING BAGS Reduced to \$7.45

Nothing like these BRITISH GOVERNMENT SLEEPING BAGS has ever been offered in Canada before. At the low price we have set for them, they are simply extraordinary value, and anyone who has to sleep out in the open at any time will find them indispensable. Made of high-grade water-proof duck, through which it is impossible for damp to penetrate, with natural wool sheepskin lining. Folds into small compass when not in use. Absolutely new, and unheard-of value. Regular \$9.75. Stock-taking clearance, each only..... **\$7.45**

Severe Kidney Trouble

Mrs. F. Rinehart, Campbellville, Ont., writes:

"I had trouble with my kidneys and very frequent urination. This was followed by pains which at times were very severe. The doctor said I had inflammation of the bladder and that an operation might be necessary. To this I refused, and began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. From the first few doses I felt the benefit. The pains left, urination was corrected, and I have had no recurrence of these ailments."



Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

One pill a dose, 25cts. a box. All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetic acid ester of Salicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

1000 EGGS In EVERY HEN

If You Keep Chickens
CUT THIS OUT

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through

cold winter months when eggs are highest; triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. Eggs should go to a dollar or more a dozen this winter. This means big profit to the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad. and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 331F, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y., and a free copy of "The 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 7

good intentions, they had met many difficulties, but they had honestly tried to do what the electors expected of them. The world, he said, had never been in such a condition as it was in today. Europe was in a chaos and its condition was reflected in the depression on this side of the water. The brotherhood of man seemed today farther away than ever, yet modern conditions made it impossible for a nation to live to itself. Science had made gigantic strides during the last century but it was just a question whether we were any happier for all the great inventions that had been brought into the service of man. These inventions were potent for good but as they had seen, they were equally potent for evil.

A Truly National Policy

Canada, he stated, was a hard country to govern, its geographical divisions brought about divisions in economics. The Progressive policy was to find that which was good for all the country. Canada certainly needed manufacturing, but it was not necessary that this manufacturing should be built up at the expense of the rest of the community. Agriculture ought to be fostered and encouraged. Many nations that have vanished began decay when their rural population was oppressed by the urban population. The equilibrium of the economic machine in Canada today was unbalanced, to the great detriment of agriculture.

Another great difficulty was the inducements offered to them from the wealthy state to the south. They were told that no matter how bad things were here they were even worse in the United States. He did not believe that story. He had listened to it for 40 years. The truth was that living was cheaper in the United States. It ought to be cheap in Canada, but Canada was one of the dearest countries to live in.

Dealing with the question of the lake freight rates controversy, Mr. Forke stated that it had been a fight between the government and the big interests and the big interests had won. A man prominent in one of the Canadian steamship companies had told him at Ottawa that if the legislation that had been proposed to regulate lake freight rates went through the House of Commons they would call off every boat in the Canadian lake service and send them over to the American side. The bill went through, the fight took place between the government and the companies, and the government had to back down. The incident showed the difficulty encountered in endeavoring to control trusts.

Taxation, he said, was very heavy, much too heavy. They had been urged to reduce, the problem was to find out how to reduce. Everybody had been extravagant, not only governments. Economy was needed individually, municipally, provincially and federally. There was no sign yet of any economy in the federal administration. The only thing that he could see was a straight reduction of 25 per cent. in federal expenses because it was impossible to criticize the individual appropriations.

Immigration

Dealing with the question of immigration of the right sort would make it better for everybody in the country. There should be, however, discrimination in the admission of immigrants. It was not right to bar imports and admit immigrants indiscriminately. He urged that the capitalization of the Canadian National Railways be reduced in valuation so as to give the board of the railway a chance to make good. The Hudson Bay Railway, he said, was being strongly opposed in the East, in fact, it was regarded in the East as not being a feasible proposition. However, they had men on the government side of the House who were in favor of the railroad and they would keep up the fight for it.

In conclusion, he stated that what was wanted in the West to facilitate its development was agricultural credits, cheaper goods, lower freight rates and all round economy. The situation at Ottawa at the present time was critical. He did not know what was going to happen, but he could assure them that the Progressives were going to keep the banner flying; they would stand by their principles. He did not know what particular individuals might do, but so far as he was concerned,

Continued on Page 25

A cough is a warning
that you need

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**

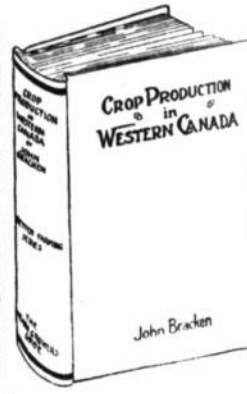


to build-up lagging
strength. If rundown
in vitality, build up on
Scott's Emulsion.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 23-62

Crop Production in Western Canada

By The Hon.
John Bracken
Here is a complete
treatise on all
common crops
grown in Western
Canada, covering
varieties and
methods of grow-
ing. Fifteen chap-
ters, each full of
information on a
specific crop, such
as wheat, oats,
barley, rye, flax,
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VERITABLE EN-
CYCLOPEDIA. 165
illustrations and
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education on the
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that give best re-
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by the author. 423 pages beautifully
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Book Department WINNIPEG, MAN.

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"The Universal Wallboard"

Consider its Beautiful Natural Grain

When you build you want something new and different to the regular run of interiors. Lamato offers a perfect surface for all forms of interior decorating known to plaster as well as beautiful natural grain finish. May we suggest a style or two for finishing the interior of ALL your rooms?

For natural grain panelling use Lamato
Finishes and get perfect results.

Laminated Materials Co. Ltd.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

And be Assured of Full Weight,
Correct Tests,
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Established 1852

WINNIPEG, CANADA

The high powered salesman—A Guide

Classified Ad.

Organization News

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

R. A. Hoey at the Convention

Members of the S.G.G.A. will be glad to know that R. A. Hoey, M.P., for Springfield, Manitoba, has consented to address the annual convention of the association at Moose Jaw. His subject will be "The Way Out," in which he will deal with present agricultural conditions and the tariff question. This address will no doubt be well worth going to Moose Jaw to hear, and every local should endeavor to be represented.

Wheat Marketing Expert Invited

An invitation has been extended by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to Geo. C. Jewett, general manager of the American Wheat Growers' Association Inc., of Minneapolis, to address the annual convention on the wheat marketing problem. In view of correspondence which took place previous to the despatch of the invitation, it is fully anticipated that Mr. Jewett will be able to comply with the wishes of the executive, in which case his address will probably be given on Thursday, January 24.

Mr. Jewett's official position will be a guarantee of much very valuable information on wheat marketing, and should be heard by everyone who is interested in the Wheat Pool method of marketing.

Resolutions of the Merrington G.G.A.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Merrington G.G.A., at Kindersley, and will be placed before the annual convention in Moose Jaw this month, viz:

"Whereas, the harvest and threshing wage situation has been very unsatisfactory the past season and other seasons, owing to the tendency among farmers to out-bid each other in the labor market, often resulting in the harvest laborer having a larger bank account at the end of the season than the farmer himself;

"And, whereas, the wages thus obtained are taken, in a great many cases, out of the province and out of the country;

"Therefore be it resolved that this association shall make a co-ordinated effort to prevent a recurrence of this condition, by causing to be drawn up a suitable agreement, based on a fair and equitable harvest wage, to be signed by grain growers and others, and present the same to each local in plenty of time to obtain signatures before next harvest."

"Whereas, deflation from war prices has never really occurred in a great many commodities that the farmer has to buy,

"And, whereas, nearly everything continues to rise steadily,

"And, whereas, if this condition continues, it threatens to more than offset any advantage that may be gained by co-operative marketing,

"And, whereas, a great co-ordinated effort to check this increasing cost of production, is the only thing that will save the farmers goat;

"Therefore be it resolved that this association shall appoint a committee to thoroughly investigate this condition, collect evidence relating to the same, and, if possible, to draw up a plan of action to cope with the situation. The findings to be submitted to all locals."

"Whereas, the Hudson Bay Route has been in project for a great many years,

"And, whereas, reports on it are vague and very contradictory,

"And, whereas, if the route is ever established it will be up to the three prairie provinces to do it;

"Therefore be it resolved that this association urge on the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the necessity of co-operating on a complete, impartial, investigation of their own;

- "1. As to the feasibility of the route.
- "2. As to the cost of putting the entire route in operation."

Resolutions from Other Locals

The following resolutions have been adopted by locals of the association and will be brought before the delegates at the coming convention at Moose Jaw:

Plessis

"Resolved that we urge the Dominion government to complete the Hudson Bay Railway at the earliest possible date."

"Resolved that we are opposed to the bringing of immigrants into the country for agricultural settlement until such time as conditions are made more tolerable for those already upon the land."

Reford

"That the Central be asked to urge the proper authorities to have the British North American Act amended so that the Senate can be abolished, or at least elected."

"Resolved that the Central executive use their utmost power to have the Hudson Bay Railway finished early next year."

"Resolved that the Grain Growers Association ask the government for a definite answer as to the time when we will have redistribution."

Pinto

"Resolved that the S.G.G.A. be asked to use every means available to further promote the wheat pool as a successful issue."

"Resolved that the visitors be separate from the delegates when all issues

that are to be voted on are in progress at the convention."

"Resolved that the S.G.G.A. use its influence to hasten the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway."

Prairie Height

"Resolved that the S.G.G.A. take no action in politics."

"Resolved that the S.G.G.A. separate their commercial activities from their organization activities."

"Resolved that the president of the S.G.G.A. be paid a salary, same not to exceed four thousand dollars per annum, this to secure his entire services."

Social Centre

"Resolved at a meeting of Social Centre local, that the government be asked to lower the tariff on farm fencing and implements from U.S.A."

"Resolved at a meeting of Social Centre local that we are against any member of parliament being on the executive committee."

Alberta

West Edmonton Convention

West Edmonton U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association will meet in annual convention in the Labor Hall, Edmonton, on Monday, January 14, beginning at 10 o'clock.

95 Per Cent. in Wheat Pool

Bowell local secured 95 per cent. of the farmers in that district as members of the wheat pool. "Bowell has always been a staunch U.F.A. district," writes the secretary. "We realize the importance of our organization and the necessity of carrying it on. We have confidence in the Greenfield government, realizing as we do that they undertook control in a critical time, and have carried on with credit to our province."

C. H. Axelson, district director, addressed the meeting, pointing out the advantages to be gained by staying with

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the U.F.A. Everyone present at the meeting responded to the call for members for 1924.

Train Service, Edmonton to Clyde

Clyde local are asking the support of other locals for a resolution asking the Canadian National Railways for better passenger service from Edmonton to Clyde.

Rally at Clive

Members of Eclipse, Haynes, Westling and Long Valley locals, with their wives and families, and visiting farmers and townspeople, attended a meeting in the community hall at Clive, on December 27, to hear an address by Wm. Irvine, M.P.

During a short recess, following Mr. Irvine's convincing exposition of the farmers' movement, an appeal for members met a hearty response, nearly every person present being already a member or ready to become one. It was also unanimously decided that each local represented should put on a vigorous membership campaign.

Mr. Irvine then gave an analysis of the Canadian financial and credit system, which received the close attention of his hearers. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the speaker, and the singing of the National Anthem.

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Farming, like any other business, develops unsuspected leakages through which many dollars of hard earned profits are lost. Inadequate farm buildings and lack of adequate farm improvements take a tremendous toll from your farm profits, but over 200,000 Canadian farmers have discovered how to make farming more profitable by following the simple directions contained in our free book—"What the Farmer can do with Concrete."

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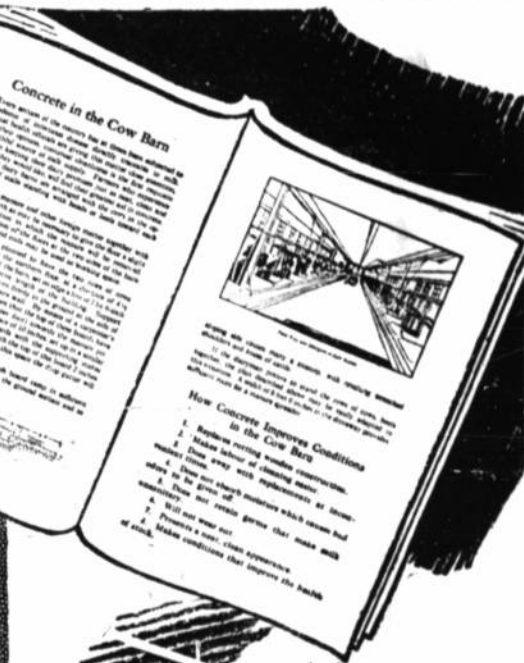
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The Oriental Market

Continued from Page 9

eight-and-a-half million sheep would be required. Canada, on account of her position and boat service, can supply Japan with a portion of her needs.

Turning again to immediate needs for consumption Japan wants live cattle for home slaughter. Fresh killed meats are what is required for Japanese methods of cooking. The sale and market of frozen beef is only due to the wide spread in market prices. They need the hides, the tallow, and by-products.

It was just two years ago that we made our first shipment of butter, and the first order was for five hundred pounds and we have shipped from Alberta this past year, one million pounds to the Orient. The dressed beef business was started 18 months ago, and the prospects for a very large increased market are most promising. The increase in our shipment of flour and bran to Japan and China exceed anything in past years.

Canada at an Advantage

The nearness of Japan is the great

advantage in Canada's favor. From the Argentine Republic, the greatest livestock and grazing country in the world, there are the two possible shipping routes. First, from Buenos Ayres by rail over the Andes to the sea port city of Valparaiso, Chile, a three days train journey of 888 miles, thence by sea to Japan, 6,840 miles in all, taking three weeks or more by steamer. Second, from Buenos Ayres, via the Panama Canal and Hawaii Island, a total distance of 11,415 miles or a five to six weeks' ocean trip.

Australia and New Zealand, the world's premier sheep raising countries, are also handicapped by distance from Japan, though in a lesser degree than Argentina. From these two countries the fastest steamship service is 28 days to Japan, this is due to the many calls at East India Islands and the China coast.

These three livestock-producing countries are all in the southern hemisphere, and all meats live or frozen, must, to reach Japan, pass over the equator, regardless of the season of the year, and a loss always ensues in bringing livestock by sea through the tropics.

From Canada to Japan no such loss can occur, for the whole journey takes place in temperate latitude. Shipping livestock, from Vancouver should only take 14 days or less by the fastest freighter, a distance of 4,280 miles.

Summarizing the fact of the situation Japan requires and is only waiting for assistance in bringing its livestock industry to a proper level. Canada has the stock and is uniquely located to provide the want. While over in Japan I saw the opportunity but was unable to make progress, not having proper connections in Canada, and unable to get the livestock people to see the importance of speedy action. Western Canada can produce the stock to supply this market and Japan should be your largest buyer.

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 12

together with the government's pledge that wood from farm lands would also be exempt, removes the last vestige of possibility that the present government can or will do anything to protect this great natural resource of Canada from foreign depredation, for the rate at which Canada

is being depleted of her pulpwood amounts to nothing short of that. Trade returns show that for the first eleven months of this year 1,416,000 cords of pulpwood have been exported to the United States, an increase of 445,000 cords, or more than 45 per cent., over the corresponding period of last year.

The "evidence" already taken by the commission emphasizes the farcical character of its proceedings, the great bulk of it consisting of monotonous repetitions by American pulpwood buyers and their representatives that an embargo would injure the business of exporting pulpwood—which is precisely the object and the justification for the proposed embargo. The so-called "information" which the commission is credited with gathering, consists largely of extravagant misstatements of no value, and not only misleading in themselves, but whose propagation is seriously injurious to Canada's best interests.

But even the agitation for an embargo has had at least one good effect. It has brought into being no less than twelve applications for locations for new pulp mills in this country, which indicates beyond any doubt that if the American market for the wood is cut off there will follow a domestic demand sufficient to absorb all the reasonably available wood, and Canada will be benefited by the revenues derived from its manufacture in this country. Of course if the government persists in its policy of allowing the free export of the wood, these new mills will not be built in Canada.

But the expense of the commission, the members of which receive from \$25 to \$35 a day each, and \$15 additional for traveling expenses, is an inexcusable imposition on the taxpayers. Surely a country which bears the unenviable reputation of being the only one in the world, outside of Germany, whose public debt is increasing and whose national budget fails to balance, can find better uses for the taxpayers' money than in paying for the needless joy-riding about the country of a useless government commission.—Frank J. D. Barnjum, Montreal.

Have Faith in Canada

The Editor—During the past few years we have heard considerable blue-ruin talk. We have also heard our professional politicians answer with profuse optimism that Canada is a land of boundless wealth and unlimited resources. But have either of these sets of individuals actual facts and figures to back their assertions?

Do they know that most of the wheat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan sold for less than 70 cents per bushel? (this year). Do they also know that bran is \$23 per ton, which is 69c for sixty pounds; and shorts \$25 per ton, which equals 75c per sixty pounds; and flour is now commanding \$3.50, which makes it \$1.50 for sixty pound? Rolled oats are \$2.75 per eighty-pound sack; yet the very best price for eighty pounds of choice (oatmeal) oats is only \$1.15.

Say what you like, if such a disparity as this is allowed to exist between the farmers' raw and finished products, farming in this country cannot prosper, nor anything else. Why should the King government expend vast sums to attract agrarian immigrants without first attempting to remedy our western problems? Why should our millers blame the disproportion of prices on labor and freight rates, while at the same time they can declare their annual dividends? It is true, however, that labor and freight rates are too high, but it is also true that what the farmer sells is too low in comparison to what he buys. Look at the price of grain, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, then turn to the prices of bacon, harness, farm implements, etc., and you will see that my contentions are borne out by facts.

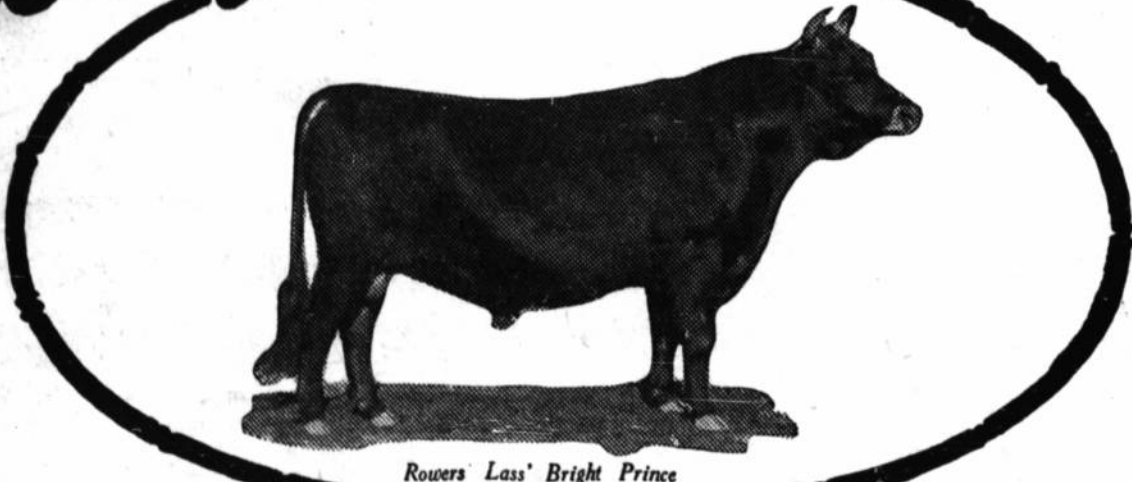
I believe that the farmers can do much to remedy their cause by adopting better farming methods; such as diversified farming, and smaller but cleaner farms; cooperative marketing; controlling of expenditures through good years as well as bad; and through political action in the federal field.

The old parties have demonstrated their lack of desire to effect tariff reforms, which are so essential to the welfare of the agricultural industry and hence all other industries. Therefore, I would advise all classes to unite in the election of a strong Progressive administration at the next Dominion election, and never mind the provincial field. What better government could Hon. J. A. Maharg hope to form than the Dunning government? The Guide itself is on record as saying there is no connection between federal and provincial issues. I followed the controversy in the Milestone by-election, and I think the tactics used against the government of Hon. C. A. Dunning a joke, and a bad one at that; which might have a most disastrous effect on the all-important federal issues.

I am afraid our western sisters (Alberta and Manitoba) have been deluded into supporting The Moderation League, thinking that by so doing she will be lessening her tax burdens. I hope the electors of Saskatchewan will not insult their intelligence under a mad pretence of paying their taxes by legalizing crime. Even if government control of liquor did help pay the taxes it would not be to our honor. There is absolutely no economic argument in favor of the moderation bill that I can see.

The professional optimist is just as great a liability to this country as the professional pessimist. Let the federal authorities grapple these problems with some kind of a will, and they need never fear the Western electorate. Has Canada a great future? Aye, aye, and a very great one.—H. S. Holden, Fertile, Sask.

Everywhere!



Rowers' Lass' Bright Prince

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Grand Champion Jersey Bull, Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, Ontario, 1923.
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JERSEY QUALITY is *Everywhere* recognized as supreme. So is **BRIER**.

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Claims Whiter and Much Cheaper Light Than Electric or Gas

Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Winnipeg, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise, and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial, and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

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Send On Trial. Well made, perfectly skimming separator. Slims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows large capacity, easy running New L.S. Model. Get our easy **Monthly Payment Plan** and handsome free catalog. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

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are the forerunners of colds and grippe. Inhale Minard's and rub it on throat and chest. A sure preventative.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
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Manitoba Livestock Meetings

Continued from Page 2

John Strachan, of Pope, who had been on the resolution committee at Victoria, explained that an even more drastic reactionary resolution had been brought before the resolution committee at Victoria, and had been rejected, and that the resolution that was finally brought in and later adopted had never come before the resolution committee, and that he and Messrs. Buffum, of Saskatchewan, and Strachan, of British Columbia, who had thrown out the resolution from the resolution committee were equally astounded when this new resolution was sprung on them.

McGregor Favors Testing

J. D. McGregor spoke at some length, following in the main the line taken in his letter to the daily press on Wednesday, January 2, but amplifying his faith in the test and speaking warmly of the excellent work done by the government men in charge. He admitted some mistakes had been made, but, on the whole, the test had been wonderfully successful. He had had over 600 cattle tested, and was now getting returns from herds of 150 or more cattle without a single re-actor, showing that the cleaning up process was successful when properly carried on.

He moved that a small committee be appointed to draft a resolution expressing the feelings of the association on this action by the union.

This was seconded by Harry Leader, M.P., who strongly endorsed the position taken by Mr. McGregor, even though he had recently had his accredited herd certificate recalled through the re-action of one of his best cows in the annual test.

J. R. Bell, new secretary of the stallion enrolment board, made a brief report, showing that at present 672 are enrolled in the province, being a decrease of 459 from last year. Of these 538 were in "A" class.

Reviews Manitoba Market

Dr. R. A. McLoughry, of the Dominion horse division, livestock branch, made a review of the Manitoba horse market at the meeting of the Horse Breeders'.

He said, in brief, that it was generally agreed that business was at a low level, and for that reason there was all the more need of finding a remedy.

"We must," said Dr. McLoughry, "study the market to find out where it is, and what it is demanding. The only horse for which there is a ready sale is the one from 1,500 pounds upwards, sound, and with as much quality as possible, and properly fitted. The demand for draying in cities and camps in the woods will absorb all those from six to eight years of age, leaving two or three years' service to the farmer who produces them, at, say, a value of \$50 a year. The cost of producing a horse of the quality indicated I have figured, including service fee, oats, hay, pasture, insurance, working value of mare and percentage of loss from death or blemishes up to the time the foal is three years old, at \$140.

No Excuse for Underfeeding

"Breeding and feeding are equally important in the production of saleable horses. In Manitoba there is no excuse for underfeeding, as all the usual farm feeds have market value of only about one cent per pound, and at these prices feeding of foals and growing horses can surely be on a liberal scale, and it is a liberal feeding in the growing period that is so highly important.

In conclusion, Dr. McLoughry said: "A greater study should be given to family inheritance, which is more important in constructive breeding than is the immediate result of the first crops." He thought, also, that there should be an organization that should take care of the sale of their horses.

Sheep Breeders' Meeting

The annual meeting of the sheep breeders was the most thinly attended of any of the breed meetings. President John Strachan presided, but gave no formal address. There was considerable discussion on the correspondence between the late secretary, W. I. Smale, and J. H. Evans, deputy minister of agriculture, with reference to the annual grant, which has not been paid, the excuse given by the deputy minister being that a formal demand for the grant had not been made before the provincial fiscal year, August 31.

As two members of the executive had interviewed Mr. Evans about the grant as

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A Better De Laval For Fewer Pounds of Butter **Sold on Easy Terms or Installments**

Greater Value. Present-day purchasers of De Laval Cream Separators are getting more value than was ever before possible. In 1913 it took 231 pounds of butter to pay for a popular-sized De Laval. Now it requires only about 188 pounds (average prices for years 1913 and 1923) to pay for the same machine—43 pounds or 18% less butter. In addition, the present-day De Laval is at least 20% better, having 10% more capacity, a bell speed-indicator, self-centering bowl, and many other improvements and refinements.

Self-Centering Bowl. The De Laval Bowl is so designed as to center and balance itself when it attains separating speed, which causes it to run smoothly, without vibration, and adds to the efficiency and life of the machine. It also gives the least possible resistance in being revolved, which together with the automatic oiling system

and superior design and construction of the driving mechanism, causes the De Laval Bowl to require the least power (per pound of capacity) to drive.

All-Around Superiority. A combination of the foregoing features, together with superiority of De Laval design, workmanship and materials, enables a De Laval to separate more thoroughly under all conditions of use, deliver a smoother cream capable of making better butter, to separate a richer cream with less loss of butter-fat, and to separate with greater efficiency at lower temperatures.

Remarkable Record. Not only was the De Laval the first continuous centrifugal cream separator but ever since it has been first in popularity, in numbers in use, in efficiency and length of service.

Pays for Itself. There are many worn-out and inferior cream separators in use today, wasting enough cream to pay for a new De Laval in less than a year. You can buy a De Laval on such easy terms that you can use it while it is paying for itself.

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The De Laval Milker. Ask Your De Laval Dealer For A Demonstration

If you milk ten or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. Besides saving a great deal of time and drudgery, it produces cleaner milk and by its pleasing, uniform action usually causes cows to give more milk. More than 15,000 users will tell you so. Send coupon for complete information.

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Send Separator ☐ Milker ☐ catalog (check which). Dept. 28.

Name _____
Town _____
Province _____ R.F.D. _____ No. Cows _____

Win the Fight Against Contagious Abortion!

Erick Bowman Remedy Co., Owatonna, Minn.
Gentlemen:—Thanks for the letter and treatment received. Your remedy cured all the cows treated so it was a 100% cure in my herd of sterility. If there is anyone who would want to know personally through me, they are welcome to write me or come and see my cows and I will gladly tell them because I am glad there is a treatment to get that I now know will cure contagious abortion. Yours truly, George Pierce, Belgrade, Minn.

Right in my office are scores of letters that tell how men have won this fight. They say, in substance: "I battled Contagious Abortion in every way I knew of, but it was a losing fight until Bowman's Remedy turned the tables and stamped the disease completely out of my herd."

I know how terrible Contagious Abortion is. I fought it myself for three years and, while my friends were saying: "You can't cure that disease," I discovered the remedy that now bears my name. Since then hundreds of farmers have used it successfully. Men such as Rank Forbes, of Henry, Ill. and George Pierce, of Belgrade, Minn., whose letter is printed here, say the same thing.



ERICK BOWMAN
Discoverer Bowman's Remedy

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I guarantee that Contagious Abortion, retained placenta, whitescours and pneumonia in calves, will be eliminated by the Bowman Remedy. Investigate it at once. Send for full information. Write me today

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Guarantee

I guarantee to bring every cow or sow that is a breeder back to normal, healthy delivery if treated with Bowman's Remedy according to directions. In exceptional cases, where additional treatments are needed, I will furnish these free, except for shipping costs. For every animal Bowman's Remedy does not cure of Contagious Abortion, I will refund the cost of treatment. ERICK BOWMAN, President.

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eye users have discarded other ma-
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hatchable egg—every time, hatch
after hatch, year after year—and
bring forth the finest, strongest
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Buckeye Colony Brooders raise every
raisable chick, saving millions of
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eyes are exported to foreign countries
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agricultural colleges use Buckeye
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"Reason Why" Catalog answers these vital
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JANUARY
FROM WINNIPEG \$72.00 3, 8, 10, 15, 17, 22, 24
RETURN FEBRUARY
5 and 7
TRAVEL
CANADIAN PACIFIC

early as February, 1923, the association did not consider this excuse for allowing their grant to lapse into general revenue very sound, and the new executive was instructed to take the matter up with the department, and see if it is not possible to get this grant refunded, as, relying on it, the association had spent the money in advancing the sheep breeding industry in Manitoba.

Appreciation Expressed

Very warm appreciation was expressed of the additional grant of \$300 from the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, which had enabled the association to do excellent work in stimulating sheep breeding between the lakes. This grant had been secured through the personal efforts of George Gordon.

Development Work

W. E. Watson, sheep promoter for Manitoba for the Dominion Livestock Branch, gave a most interesting resume of the work done by himself and his two assistants during the year, in the promotion of the sheep industry, especially in that section of the province lying between the two lakes. This work was done in active co-operation with the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association, and Mr. Watson expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered by the association by way of grants of money, in free freight for rams, and he mentioned in particular the assistance of John Strachan, the president, in giving pure-bred ewes and rams as prizes for the lamb sales and exhibitions.

Dr. Thomson, of Virden, gave a very interesting talk on the diseases of sheep and their treatment. In opening his remarks, he paid a tribute to the general health of the sheep of Manitoba. He gave special attention to stomach worms as an internal parasite from which there had been some loss in flocks in Manitoba. He recommended frequent change of pasture and the use of a solution of one per cent. copper sulphate and one per cent. of tobacco, chewing tobacco being recommended.

Co-operative Wool Growers

The sheep breeders, instead of adjourning at the end of their program, turned the meeting into that of the shareholders in the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, in order to accommodate some of the men who wished to make evening trains.

W. W. Thomson, manager for Manitoba and Saskatchewan, gave very interesting details of the development of the association, showing that those who had marketed through the association had, in spite of dropping prices, received more for their wool during the past two years than those who had sold outside of the association. He drew special attention to the fact that the outstanding thing about business of this year was the sale of half-a-million pounds of Canadian wool to Britain. The establishing of this trade was the result of long and patient effort on the part of the officers of the company. He also showed that trade in Canadian wool to Canadian manufacturers was now well established and that the same mills were coming back year after year. He touched at some length on the growing demand for the goods of Canadian manufacture from Canada being sold through the agency of the association.

George Gordon, as vice-president, drew attention to a letter received from the secretary of one of the Alberta sheep growers' associations, suggesting that the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers attempt to get wool growers to contract to sell the wool through the association for a period of three or five years.

Some discussion was given the subject, but it was not regarded as feasible and no action was taken.



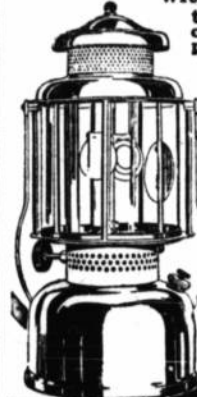
R. R. Burke, Elmore, Sask., with one of his prosperous Bee Hives

300 Candle Power

GREATEST light for farm and general outdoor use. Don't confuse with ordinary gasoline lanterns. Lights with matches. Extinguishes by closing valve. The

Coleman Quick-Lite

with reflector, is twenty



times brighter than the ordinary oil lantern. Burns perfectly in any wind and proves its worth in the wildest storm. Rain proof; Bug proof. Can't turn up too high. No wick, no smoke, dirt, grease or odor. No danger even if tipped over. Thousands in use everywhere. Gives perfect satisfaction. Take this ad. to your dealer. He will gladly get a Quick-Lite for you on approval. Free Book on request. Write to

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For more and richer milk, clipudder, flanks and underline once a month. Keeps cows in better condition and increases your cash profits. Clip cows with **STEWART No. 1 CLIPPING MACHINE**. Ball-bearing. Easy running. Clips fast. Simple to use. Best made. At dealers \$14.75 (Western Canada \$15.25) or send \$2 and pay balance on delivery. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back.

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The Big Muskeg

(Continued from Last Week)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters

Joe Bostock, builder of the Missatibi branch line of railway was shot by an unseen enemy, while out with his chief engineer and friend, Wilton Carruthers, looking for some possible way of finishing the line across the Big Muskeg. Wilton set out to carry Joe's body back to his home. Molly McDonald, the daughter of the factor of the store at the portage, pulled Wilton out of the broken ice and nursed him until he was able to continue his journey. McDonald hated Wilton, whom he knew Molly loved and tried to turn Wilton out. Bowyer, a member of the legislature and a rival of Joe's came to the store and wanted to see Joe. Wilton decided not to tell him that Joe was dead, because he suspected foul play on the part of Bowyer. He refused Bowyer's offer to buy the Missatibi.

Wilton and Molly acknowledged their love for each other. Molly would not let Wilton continue his journey alone as his wounded arm still gave him a great deal of pain. Two men appeared and claimed to be mounted police placed Carruthers under arrest for the murder of Joe Bostock.

Wilton resisted arrest and with the help of the Swedish caretaker of the camp managed to tie and bind the two men. Wilton found that their two half-breed guides and driver had departed with some of the dogs. With the remaining dogs they started out to finish their difficult journey. A blizzard came on and they had to take refuge in an empty cache. The dogs gave trouble and would have killed Wilton had not Molly shot them. They then had to continue on snowshoes. Wilton felt that disaster awaited Joe's line if he did not reach Clayton by nine o'clock to be present for the meeting of the railway shareholders. Seven miles from the town Wilton worn out by pain and cold sank exhausted to the ground.

CHAPTER X

Power of Attorney

THREE horsemen were riding over the plain toward them. They watched them in a dull apathy. Even Molly hardly cared any more, except for Wilton. And he had done all that a man could do.

As the men came nearer it could be seen that they were of the Mounted Police. In the foremost Molly recognised Quain, the inspector who was in command of the detachment at Clayton.

The three trotted their horses up to them, and, catching sight of the coffin upon the sleigh, the inspector dismounted. He looked hard at Wilton, and suddenly he recognized him.

"It's Will Carruthers!" he exclaimed, staring into his face in bewilderment.

Wilton got up with an effort. "Morning, Jack," he said wearily. "Yes, it's I. And here's Miss McDonald. You know her, I think?"

The inspector turned his puzzled glance on the girl. Mechanically his hand went up to his cap in salute. Then he looked at the sleigh again.

"And this is—was Joe Bostock," said Wilton; and all at once, in the reaction from the nervous tension, he felt the tears streaming down his face, and could hardly keep his lips steady.

"My God!" muttered Quain. "An accident, Will?"

"Shot!" shouted Wilton. "Some sneaking dastard's bullet in the bush. Shot at my side! The bullet broke my arm after it had passed through Joe's heart, and his blood and mine were mixed together. It didn't need that for me to know that I'll hound down the murderer if it takes me to my dying day!"

"Joe—Joe dead!" whispered Inspector Quain, half unable to realize it. Joe had been a very living personality in Clayton. "And murdered!" he added. Then:

"Where are your breeds?"

"Gone! But they didn't shoot Joe, either by design or accident. That's a story you can learn from Andersen, at the half-way cache."

"That's where we're bound for," said Quain. "We're looking for—"

"And, by the way," said Wilton with a mirthless laugh, as the relative unimportance of the fact struck him, "I'm under arrest for having murdered Joe."

Quain looked at him keenly, and then turned his glance upon Molly in enquiry. It was plain that he thought Wilton was raving.

"That's true," said Molly. "A sergeant and a constable from the Pas followed us up to Andersen's and placed Wilton under arrest yesterday morning. They were going to take us

both back there, with Joe's body. Wilton wouldn't stand for that, and—well, you'll learn about that from Andersen, too."

The Inspector rubbed his nose in perplexity. "If Will had told me that I wouldn't have believed him, Miss McDonald," he said. "Describe those policemen to me, please."

"The constable was short and dark, stocky in build. The sergeant was fair, with a long moustache—"

"Bit of a squint?"

"A cast in his left eye. His name is Peters. The other one is named Myers. You know them, then?"

"I do," said Quain softly. "Peters is Jim Hackett, and Myers is Tonquay, a half-Frenchman, from the eastern townships. They were discharged from the police with ignominy last year after a short time of service, as soon as their records became known, and they got away, taking their uniforms and equipment with them. They're wanted for a cattle-stealing job and impersonating members of the force. I heard that they had been seen in this district, and we are starting out to pick them

up. So that ends that trouble, Will. I see you have a government revolver, Miss McDonald?"

"It's Myers's," said the girl, offering it to Quain, who shook his head and indicated to her to keep it. "I took it!" she said. "If I hadn't—if I hadn't—"

And at the memory of the preceding afternoon the girl broke down in tears.

Quain nodded to his men to dismount. "Get this sleigh in to barracks as quickly as you can," he said, "and notify the coroner. I guess a half-day's extra leeway won't do that precious pair much good. Miss McDonald—Will, old man, you can manage to ride in, can't you?"

Wilton pulled himself together with a huge effort. "Jack," he said, "there's something I had to do. I can't—I don't seem to remember it very well, but it'll come back to me. It's something—something Joe wanted. Can you fix me up with a drink of something strong if I call at your house?"

"I'll fix you up with a suit of pyjamas and a nice hospital cot," said Quain. "Great guns, Will, d'you know what you look like with that broken arm? And how the dickens did you maul that hand like that?"

Wilton, staggering to his feet, set

his face in a ghastly grin. "I've held on," he muttered. "I guess I can hold on for two hours more. There's a bigger thing behind this than you—or I—know just now. I'm going on ahead. I'm all right, and you won't stop me, Jack!"

Austin Phayre, the president of the Bank of New North Manitoba, stood at the table. He was a man of about fifty, with a grey, waxed moustache, and gold-rimmed glasses. His manner was pompous, and he was immaculate in his black cut-away, with the expanse of white cuff and tall collar.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "some of us shareholders have requested that the meeting be called in order that we may obtain certain information from those best qualified to impart it, as to the prospects of the Missatibi line, concerning which disquieting rumours are afloat."

"You have before you a statement of our financial position. It is not the most satisfactory one that could be imagined. Of a total capital of five million dollars, nearly one half has already been disbursed on clearing and grubbing, on surveying, and on the purchase of material that has not yet been freighted in; upon the construction of

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3

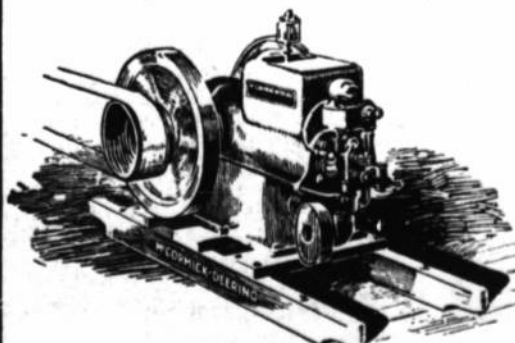
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He glanced with affected investigation about the table.

"It seems hardly worth while to put these questions under present circumstances," he said. "But we should like to be informed why the surveyors' reports were not properly checked. We should like to know whether it is going to pay us to build a line out into this unsettled wilderness, and in how many years? We are none of us immortal, gentlemen. And we should like to know whether the route will have to be changed, and whether it can be changed except at a dead loss to our total investment, except for supplies and terminal work. Finally, we wish to elicit the opinion whether our interests are in the best possible hands."

"What did your bank invest for, if you feel thataway?" shouted an old, roughly-dressed man across the table.

"That is exactly what I am trying to find out," retorted Austin Phayre, blandly. "If Mr. Betts will permit me."

"I'll tell ye why ye did it!" yelled the old man, rising to his feet and shaking his fist vigorously. "Ye want to get control for Tom Bowyer, so as he'll have another line to bankrupt. Ye know what we all know, that old Joe Bostock never went back on his friends yet. If he says the line's a-going to pay, it's a-going to pay."

Austin Phayre faced him with bland indulgence, twirling his waxed moustache, and ignoring the clamor that rose about him. The chairman tried vainly to intervene.

"We want to know—" he continued. "Ye know too damn much now!" yelled the old man. "Ye know Joe and Will Carruthers went up to look the line over. Give 'em a chance!"

Jim Betts, a familiar figure in many western towns since he made a lucky strike in the Cobalt region a few years before, had been one of Joe Bostock's staunchest friends. He had brought in a good many of the investors. Yet now he stood almost alone in championship of his friend. It was true Joe had never yet gone back on anyone who had trusted him. But the new hostility of the Bank of New North Manitoba, indicating the hidden hand of Bowyer, had turned even those who had pledged their faith to Joe.

"If the line ain't no good, what does Tom Bowyer want it for?" yelled the exasperated old man. "Did ye ever know Bowyer want anything that wouldn't pay? Wait for Joe, boys! Ye won't condemn a man when he ain't here to speak for himself! Ye all know Joe—"

"Damn Joe! I want my money!" shrieked an infuriated investor.

Austin Phayre waited calmly until the hubbub had subsided. "I move, Mr. Chairman, that the question of the Missatibi route be submitted to a commission of engineers, to be appointed by the directors," he said, "none of whom shall have had any previous affiliations with the Missatibi company."

"I oppose ye!" shouted Jim Betts. "I'll fight ye to the end on that. Ain't ye bought every engineer in Manitoba, except Will Carruthers?"

"I beg to second the motion," said Frank Clark, one of the small investors, and manager of the bank.

Jim Betts threw up his arms dramatically. "Well, Joe Bostock, ye'd best hurry," he remarked in a tone of confidential communication. "Where are ye, boy?"

A noise outside; the door was flung violently open, and Wilton stood in the room. And at the sight of him a sud-

den, dead silence succeeded the uproar.

He was mud and blood from head to foot. His face, covered with a bristly growth of beard, was white as a spectre's, and the skin, drawn tight as parchment over the cheeks, revealed the contour of the bones beneath. Yet it was less his appearance than the look in his eyes that sent a thrill of awe through the assemblage.

Wilton strode to the table and flung down a paper. "Mr. Bostock's power of attorney, authorizing me to represent his vote," he said.

He turned to the shareholders, but his eyes sought and held only Austin Phayre's.

"We've been to Big Muskeg!" he cried. "We've seen it. It can and shall be ballasted and crossed. No loop about it, and no change of route. Only rock, and more rock, till you shall have a permanent way as stable as the New Northern's. I pledge my word—and Joe's."

"I pledge my word that it can and shall be done, gentlemen. We're going ahead to do it. I ask for your vote of confidence."

Austin Phayre, who had sat down, sprang to his feet again. At first, confounded by Wilton's dramatic appearance in the face of intimations, privately conveyed to him, that he might not be there, he had quickly adjusted his mentality to it. The motion must be lost. And the ringing cheers which greeted Wilton's outburst told him to make a virtue of necessity. Wilton had swayed the meeting. The spirit of success flamed in his flashing eyes and carried conviction in his manner.

"Mr. Chairman," he said in his suavest tones, "in view of Mr. Carruthers's positive statement that no change of route will be necessary, of course I am ready not to press my motion. I will substitute a vote of confidence in the present management of the Missatibi company. And, gentlemen—he glanced about him and smiled—"in order to inspire the public confidence, I ask that it be unanimous."

"I second that!" shouted Jim Betts, rising enthusiastically. "Ye snake!" he added in a low hiss that failed to reach Phayre's ears.

Half a minute later the motion was declared carried unanimously, and the shareholders clustered about Wilton. He stood in the midst of them, seeming hardly to see them. His eyes were fixed upon the door, and he was listening for something.

"Where's Joe?" every one was demanding.

Jim Betts caught Wilton by the shoulder. "Ye're sick, boy!" he declared. "What's happened to you? By gosh, his arm's broke! Hold up, boy! He's going to faint!"

Then the door opened quietly, and a girl stood in the entrance. She looked hardly more than a child. She was dressed in black; her fair hair was tumbled about her neck, and her blue eyes were reddened and tear-stained. She glanced uncertainly about her, saw Wilton, and ran to him.

"Joe's dead!" she cried. "Will—oh, Will!"

A loud cry broke from Phayre. He pushed his way violently through the crowd that had gathered about the two. His face was transformed; his lips were working with rage.

"You heard that?" he shouted convulsively. "You heard it? Joe Bostock's dead! Joe Bostock's dead! It's a put up scheme! We've been tricked into voting confidence in him. And he's dead! It's a fraud and a lie! How can a dead man vote?"

The shareholders stared at him. His face was purple, and he seemed near apoplexy.

"Joe Bostock's dead!" he raved. "And until letters of administration of his estate have been granted, his power of attorney is worth no more than waste-paper!"

"Well, say, ain't ye forgetting that the vote was unanimous?" grinned Jim Betts belligerently.

"We'll rescind it! We'll take the vote again! Mr. Chairman, I move—"

"Thirty-days' notice of that motion under company laws," said Betts. "And I guess we'll have them letters of administration by that time—eh, Will?"

But Wilton, without a word, tumbled at Kitty's feet.

(To be continued next week.)

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Manitoba Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 18

the Progressive party would remain intact and carry on as in the past.

Gets Great Ovation

Mr. Forke was followed by Premier Bracken, who was accorded an ovation by the convention, the whole body rising and singing, "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Premier Bracken welcomed the U.F.M. to Winnipeg. Eighteen years ago he had looked upon a similar convention and he thought that if they looked back and noted what they had lived through and what had been accomplished, too little honor was given to the men who had initiated the movement.

Not so long ago, he said, this part of the country known as the prairie provinces was known as the great American desert. In 40 years its exports of wheat had risen from nothing to 350,000,000 bushels, one-ninth of the world's production, one-half of the world's trade. It had been stated that there was over-production of wheat. Estimated in terms of profit that was correct. The wheat acreage in Manitoba had decreased and the yield per acre had fallen from 19 to 15 bushels. A drop of quarter of the yield per acre could only come off profit, that was one of the causes of the present condition of agriculture.

The same problem had been faced in Wisconsin some years ago, and it had been overcome by adapting agricultural production to economic conditions. It was necessary, in this country, to pioneer again to build up a permanent agriculture. Farmers had to consider the problem of production, and to find out the various factors that were limiting production. They had to find out how to farm at a profit. They did as much work in the month of September as in the five winter months. They paid high wages in the summer and helped to create unemployment in the winter. They would have to put agriculture on such a basis that they would be able to employ men all the year round and equalize wages over the year.

Permanent agriculture involved a high standard of community life and the fullest possible productiveness of the soil. In Western Canada there had been steady improvement in the standard of community life; they had now to set to work to improve the productivity of the soil and this meant a study of scientific agriculture. They would have to learn the system of cropping by which there was returned to the soil the elements that were taken out of it by other crops.

Closed Schools

Dealing with the question of closed schools in Manitoba, Mr. Bracken stated that this was a problem they had inherited. It was a situation created entirely by the manner in which a great area had been settled. It was a problem created by the sparsity of population. The government, however, had taken the matter in hand and it was intended to bring in a measure to make it impossible for any rural school to be closed for lack of funds.

He went into the question of the wheat board legislation that had been introduced in the provincial legislature at the last session. He stated that only two-thirds of the supporters of the government were in favor of the wheat board legislation. If it had been in the platform of the party or had constituted a pledge to the farmer during the election it would have been introduced as a government measure and the government would have assumed all the responsibility involved in placing it before the legislature. In the circumstances, however, they had deemed it advisable to give the legislature complete freedom in the matter.

Wednesday

At the opening of the Wednesday morning session a resolution was presented calling for the rescinding of the resolution passed by previous convention that no member of parliament should hold office in the organization. There was little debate on the resolution which was tabled.

Council of Agriculture Report

J. W. Ward, Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, presented a report on the work of the council for the year. At the Lake Shipping Inquiry, the report pointed out, the Council of Agriculture engaged W. H. Trueman, K.C., now Mr. Justice Trueman, of the Manitoba Court of Appeal, to look after the interests of the farmers. The report dealt in detail with the work of the delegation which was sent to Ottawa, in March, 1923, to appear before the special committee of the House of Commons to inquire into agricultural conditions throughout Canada.

The Council also arranged for farmers to appear before the Board of Railway Commissioners in connection with the recent enquiry in connection with the application of the express companies for an increase in rates. It also reviewed the work of the council in connection with the wheat pool and its educational work, and pointed out that the council existed for the purpose of giving information to farmers and that the council and a number of publications, which were free for the asking, dealing with important public questions. The report also referred to the decision of the council at the annual meeting, held in March, 1923, not to take any part in future election contests. Revision of what is known as the Farmers' Platform and which is now issued as a declaration of principles was also dealt with.

Wheat Board Committee Report

D. G. McKenzie presented the directors' report on wheat marketing which forms part of the directors' annual report. This report stated that the board had proceeded upon instructions from the last convention in connection with the formation of a voluntary wheat pool. A review was given of the movement leading up to the decision of the board of directors not to form a wheat pool this year, but to organize for 1924. The report also dealt with the contract which was published in The Guide, on October 31, 1923. Following upon this J. W. Ward, secretary of the wheat pool

United Farmers of Manitoba

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the Year 1923

Receipts		Disbursements	
Cash on Hand and in Home Bank, January 1, 1923.	\$ 2,881.18	Board Meetings, U.F.W.M.	\$ 413.80
Accounts Receivable, Collected	77.75	Board Meetings, U.F.M.	662.20
Convention Fees and Pool	582.00	Executive Meetings, U.F.W.M.	205.51
Can. Council of Agriculture, Expenses		Executive Meetings, U.F.M.	217.30
Annual Meeting	339.04	Advances Repayable to Conference	27.20
District Dues	29.00	Convention (Brandon)	904.39
Legal Fee	2.00	District Dues	37.00
Loans from Districts:		Indemnity, C. H. Burnett	1,833.15
Souris	\$150.00	Indemnity, Mrs. Elliott	350.00
Macdonald	150.00	Mimeograph	42.79
	300.00	Printing	193.46
Membership Dues for 1922	391.70	Supplies Bought for Resale	77.87
Membership Dues for 1923	5,674.10	Junior U.F.M. Donation to Relief by Mrs. Barrett	5.00
Membership Dues for 1924	52.00	Repayment for Long Distance	.65
Supplies Sold to Locals	167.66	Business Tax	100.00
By "Sales on Account" (Old Accounts for Supplies)	11.95	Can. Council of Agriculture Fees	200.00
Balance of Funds from Disbanded Locals	52.30	Can. Council of Agriculture, Expenses for U.F.M. Delegates	448.36
United Grain Growers' Grant, 1923	3,974.62	Souris Loan Paid by Cancellation	150.00
Advance of Grant, U.G.G., 1924	3,500.00	Exchange	15.80
Donation of Amount Recovered from Dom. Income Tax through U.F.M.	9.63	Field Expenses	100.85
Office Furniture Sold	50.50	General Expenses, including Telephone	663.14
Cancellation of Souris Loan of April	150.00	Rent	1,200.00
		Salaries	6,556.03
		Wheat Marketing Conferences	143.26
		Wheat Pool Committee Expenses	329.15
		Legal Expenses	80.50
		Organization	620.03
		Office Subscriptions	28.15
		Postage	250.00
		Passenger Association Deposit	25.00
		Office and Stationery Supplies	265.41
		Estimated Loss in Home Bank	768.07
		Home Bank Balance Estimated Recoverable	196.96
		Balance in Bank of Montreal, December 31, 1923	1,089.72
		Cash on Hand, December 31, 1923	44.59
			\$18,245.43



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<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman	<input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer
<input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop Practice	<input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing and Heating
<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Positions	<input type="checkbox"/> Textile Manufacturing
<input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engine Operating	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy
<input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping	<input type="checkbox"/> Automobile Work
<input type="checkbox"/> Min. Eng. or Metallurgy	<input type="checkbox"/> Navigation
<input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Poultry
<input type="checkbox"/> Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics
<input type="checkbox"/> Airplane Engine	

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

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committee, also submitted a report on the work of the committee.

C. M. Elliott, manager of the Alberta wheat pool, gave an address upon the Alberta pool. He went over the history of the movement as it has already been published in The Guide, and pointed out that it was too early to say much about the actual operation of the pool but they were at least gaining some valuable experience. Every elevator in Alberta, he stated, was now handling wheat for the pool, although efforts were being made to persuade farmers not to ship wheat to the pool. They expected that next year 75 per cent. of Alberta wheat would be handled through the pool it being gradually realized that the system was very much superior to individual selling. There was also a probability that 75 per cent. of Alberta wheat would be shipped via Vancouver.

The pools, Mr. Elliott stated, if they controlled 50 per cent. of the production of the three prairie provinces, would be able to dominate the North American wheat situation. Although they should not expect to get extravagant prices for wheat he thought that the British miller was much more concerned about a stabilized rather than the actual price. The British miller, like the Canadian wheat grower, wanted stable prices and the elimination of violent fluctuations, which were as injurious to his business as to the Canadian farmer. In Alberta, confidence in the pool had grown and the loyalty of the contract holders was remarkable. They expected a far bigger pool for next year. Mr. Elliott was asked quite a number of questions dealing with the operation of the pool, all of which were answered to the satisfaction of the delegates.

Afternoon Session

Nominations for president put in at the morning session brought 16 names before the convention. Of these, all withdrew except C. H. Burnell, who stood for re-election, and A. J. M. Poole. C. H. Burnell was declared elected amid great applause. He thanked the convention for its renewal of confidence.

Wheat pool was the great subject of debate at this session. It was opened on introduction of the following resolution: "Resolved that this convention goes on record as approving of a voluntary contract pool for Manitoba, on the general basis now operated in Alberta, looking to the formation of an inter-provincial selling agency, and, further, we recommend that this convention instruct the board to proceed immediately to complete organization."

R. M. Mangles, a trustee of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, answered a great variety of questions on the operation under the contract in Alberta. It was proposed to take the contract clause by clause, but this was ruled out by the convention on the ground that it would take too long, and because speaking generally the contract should be accepted as put before them, so as to give uniformity with the other provinces. Mr. Mangles urged the convention to remember that the contract was really a covenant among the farmers. They should not look upon the pool as a purely business organization, but as the product of their own efforts to improve their conditions. A delegate from Shoal Lake stated that not one in his local would sign the con-

tract. He expressed the opinion that the plan proposed by Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan, for the amalgamation of the export companies of the United Grain Growers Limited, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, was the best solution of the marketing problem. Another delegate from Shoal Lake denied that the local was unanimous against the pool. He and the president of the local, he said, were for the pool.

The resolution was carried almost unanimously—only three voting against it.

C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the United Grain Growers Limited, spoke to the convention on the U.G.G. Cattle Pool. He outlined the idea behind the pooling system. In the old system, he said, too many profits were taken between the producer and the consumer. The pool aimed at eliminating these intermediate profits. The pool prepared cattle for market in a manner to bring the most money to the producer. The pool was a success even with the present volume of cattle, but it would do better if the volume was increased. The system was an effort to improve conditions for the cattle industry. They were now handling 27 or 28 per cent. of the western cattle shipments; if they could get 50 per cent. it would be all to the advantage of those supporting the pool system. The pool had already exercised a good influence on the market.

Mr. Rice-Jones answered a number of questions regarding the pool, and his statements with regard to the advantages derived by the farmers from the pool were supported by a number of delegates who had shipped to the pool.

J. L. Brown, Lisgar, gave an illustration of the kind of propaganda against the U.G.G. He had heard a story and taking it up with the officials of the U.G.G. found there was no truth in it whatever. He advised cattle raisers to take a car themselves to the stock yards and see at first hand the method of handling.

Following the discussion on the cattle pool, it was moved that "we believe in the principle of the U.G.G. cattle pool and that we give it our whole-hearted support." The resolution was carried unanimously.

Thirty-one names were put in nomination for vice-president. Twenty-six withdrew, leaving the following in nomination: R. F. Chapman, E. Crain, T. W. Knowles, A. J. M. Poole, Peter Wright, and the vote was taken on these five candidates. The voting was done by preference and A. J. M. Poole was declared elected on the second count.

Evening Session

A. R. McMaster, member for Brome, was the principal speaker at the night session. His speech is reported in another part of The Guide. He was preceded by F. A. Monk, of Montreal, who stated that he had come out to Winnipeg to ascertain for himself the state of public opinion, and also to make a public demonstration of his admiration for A. R. McMaster, a politician, who was prepared at all times to stand by his principles. There was an impression, he stated, that Quebec was somewhat behind in the Progressive movement, but he could state that Quebec was only waiting an opportunity to express itself on the two old parties.

The rural population of Quebec was not quite the same as that of the West. It was more self-sustaining and less dependent on industrialism. It was waiting for leadership and organization, and it was not true that Quebec as a whole was protectionist. He deprecated racial prejudice in Canada, and he urged that the Progressives should all get together so that the two old parties could not say that it was confined to the farmers only and therefore not a national party.

T. McIlwraith gave two recitations, and Welsh Glee Singers and W. T. Jenkins also contributed to the night's entertainment.

Thursday Morning Session

The Declaration of Principles issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was taken up at the first session on Thursday. J. W. Ward, secretary of the council, in bringing the declaration before the convention, stated that it was to take the place of the platform issued in 1916 and revised in 1918. The revision was necessary because a number of the things contained in the earlier platform were either out of date by lapse of time or had been secured.

The declaration was taken clause by clause. Every clause as issued by the council and published in The Guide, December 5, being carried with the following exceptions:

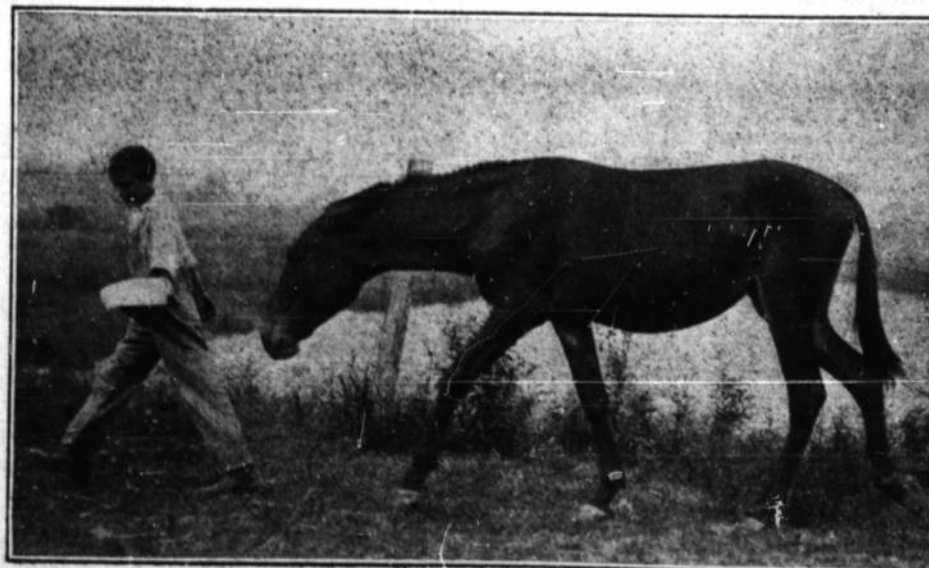
Clause 3 in the declaration reads as follows: "Condemnation of the principle of tariff protection. The council advocates the enactment of a customs tariff based solely on the needs of the public revenue, the immediate abolition of the tariff on the implements of production, a substantial increase in the British preference and a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States." This was amended by the addition of the following words: "And looks forward to the adoption of an entirely free trade policy."

There was considerable discussion on this clause, and one delegate moved that it should be amended to read "Condemnation of the principle of protection as applied to the tariff or any other form of taxation." The mover of this amendment contended that even municipal taxation contained an element of protection, and as an illustration he gave the case of a man in a municipality who had \$10,000 invested in land, and another who had \$10,000 invested in securities; the former, he stated, paid municipal taxes, while the latter did not, and this was a form of protection.

T. W. Bird, M.P., of Benito, stated that it was all right for the farmers to hold the free trade doctrines, but they should not expect too much. He did not think that they would be much better off if they had free trade tomorrow, and he also contended that the farmers, if it were in their interest and it paid them, would become protectionists tomorrow.

Another delegate contended that it was not true that protection always hurt the farmer. He pointed to the U.S. where, he stated, owing to a protective tariff, the farmer was getting more money for his wheat, cream and cattle, than the farmers in Canada were getting. Another delegate said that this was a matter upon which they should go slowly, some industries, he stated, seemed to need protection, and it was wise to recognize exceptional cases. The feeling of the convention, however, was decidedly in favor of freer trade and the clause was carried as amended.

Considerable discussion also took place on clause No. 9, which in the declaration reads: "Reform of the Senate based on the principle of elective membership." The United Farmers of Ontario at their annual convention changed this clause to read, "Abolition of the Senate." The discussion on this clause revealed considerable sympathy with the change proposed by the U.F.O. Many delegates urged that the proposal of the U.F.O. be followed. Other delegates argued that an upper chamber could do very useful work, and that what was needed was such a change in the Senate as to bring it more into contact with the people and increase its usefulness as a chamber for reviewing legislation. After somewhat lengthy discussion the



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convention voted for the clause as it stands in the declaration.

Clause No. 12 in the declaration reads: "Provision of adequate supplies of capital for the agricultural industry by the establishment of facilities for long-term loans." The U.F.O. altered this by substituting the words "agricultural credits," for the words "long-term loans," and that alteration was also approved by the vote of the convention.

Clause No. 14, which reads in the declaration, "The setting forth by all newspapers and periodical publications of the facts of their ownership and control." The U.F.O. added to this clause the following words: "and also that all printed matter designed to influence public opinion should bear the name of the person responsible for its publication." The convention voted for the clause as amended by the U.F.O.

The following clauses added by the U.F.O. were endorsed by the convention: Prohibition of the manufacture, import and sale of intoxicating liquor in Canada; repeal of oppressive legislation such as the section in the Immigration Act which permits the deportation of residents of Canada by the immigration authorities without trial by jury.

A. Mackay, manager of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, addressed the convention briefly on co-operative dairy work. Their company, he stated, had had another successful season, the business was increasing and the greater the volume of business, the greater would be the return to the producers. From May 17, the plant of the company had been open day and night, and all trains met to receive cream. It was necessary, he stated, to raise the standard of quality in Canadian butter. He had felt humiliated when he discovered that Canadian butter ranked with Siberian in the British market and received much lower prices than were received for Danish butter. There had been improvement in the quality of cream received by the company, but it was still necessary to improve the quality. About 16 per cent. of the cream they received was of a very low grade and it would be better for all concerned if these lower grades could be eliminated.

Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session the delegates settled down to the program of resolutions, after G. W. Tovell had given a short account of the work of the Milk Producers' Association and an account of the efforts to have the duty removed on high-grade dairy cattle imported from the United States.

A resolution calling upon the provincial government to introduce legislation at this session establishing the single transferable vote was passed without discussion.

A resolution from the Marquette district convention, asking that the license fee for automobiles be graduated, as many automobile owners did not run their cars for the whole 12 months, was rejected by the convention.

The Home Bank Failure

The Home Bank failure was the subject of a lengthy discussion around a resolution brought in from the Dauphin district convention. This resolution was as follows: "In view of the statements of our finance minister made in the Federal House of Commons and corroborated by a committee of the Canadian Bankers' Association, to the effect that there was no possibility of a failure of a Canadian bank or of a depositor losing a dollar by reason of any such possible failure owing to the protection of our present Bank Act;

"We are of the opinion that all the depositors of the Home Bank be paid, either by the Canadian government or by the association, 100 cents on the dollar."

There was considerable diversity of opinion expressed on this resolution. A number of the delegates took the stand that the Dominion government could not be made responsible for the losses and that the resolution virtually asked the Dominion government to guarantee every depositor in chartered banks. Another section of the convention stood strongly for making the banks themselves, through the Canadian Bankers' Association, responsible for the losses by the depositors. It was also pointed out by Mr. Forke that Mr. Fielding, the finance minister, had made no such statement on the floor of the House of Commons, and Mr. Ward,

member for Dauphin, stated that Mr. Fielding had made the statement in the Banking and Commerce committee.

In view of the difference of opinion the resolution was returned for re-drafting to the resolutions committee and at the night session it was brought in in the following form:

"In view of the fact that the public have been led to believe that there was no possibility of a failure of a Canadian bank or of a depositor losing a dollar by reason of any such possible failure, owing to the protection afforded by our present Bank Act;

"We urge the government to do everything in its power to force the Bankers' Association to pay depositors of the Home Bank in full and that if it is found impossible to compel the Bankers' Association to do so that the Dominion government themselves assume payment."

An amendment was moved that all the words after "Home Bank" in the second clause of the resolution be deleted. It was pointed out that the resolution was practically putting the responsibility on two bodies, the Canadian Bankers' Association and the government, and they could not make them both responsible. Other delegates contended that neither the government nor the Canadian Bankers' Association was responsible and that the failure of the Home Bank was a clear case of mismanagement, and probably something worse. On being put to the convention the amendment was lost and the resolution carried.

A motion from the Marquette district convention that the convention take up the question of stabilizing farm wages was referred to the executive.

The Wheat Board Legislation

Considerable discussion also took place on a resolution from Dauphin local opposing the action taken by the Progressive members of the Manitoba legislature who voted against the proposed wheat board and placing the convention on record as being still in favor of the principle contained in the wheat board measure. D. Hill supported this resolution and stated that as the convention last year had decided definitely in favor of the wheat board it was the duty of the Progressive members in the legislature to support the measure when it was introduced in the house.

George Compton, M.L.A., stated that the greatest handicap the Progressives had when the measure was before the legislature was the debate that had taken place on the wheat board in the convention last year. The convention asked for the wheat board for one year only and their opponents in the legislature had told them that it would be better if they went to work to get the voluntary pool right away. The farmers themselves, he stated, had fallen down as badly in this matter as their representatives in the legislature. President Burnell also stated that the farmers had failed to give the necessary support to the wheat board proposals. The resolution was overwhelmingly defeated.

Mortgages for Supplies

J. Curle, secretary of the Retailers' Association of Manitoba, asked permission of the convention to state the facts in connection with the following resolution from the Huston U.F.M.:

"Whereas the Retail Merchants' Association have asked for legislation allowing farmers to mortgage their crops as security for store accounts,

"And, whereas, it will encourage farmers going into debt and give preference to a certain class of creditors,

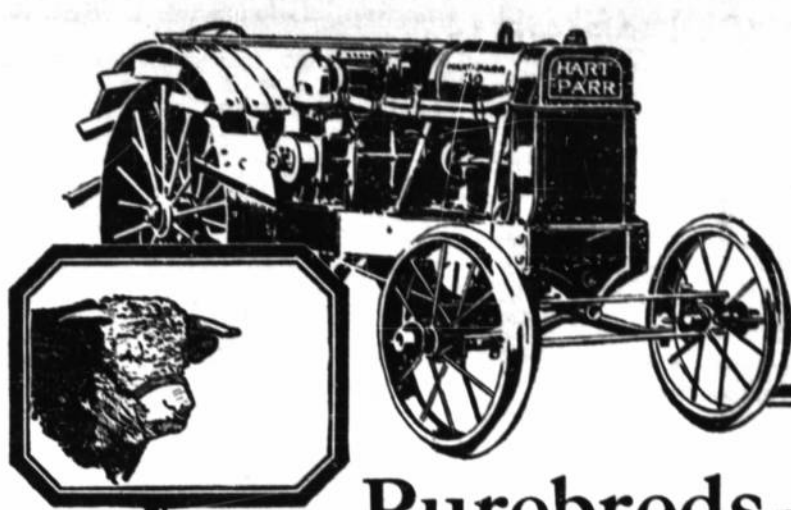
"And, whereas, such legislation is wrong in principle and vicious in practice;

"Therefore we are asking that such legislation be not enacted."

Mr. Curle stated that legislation of this character was already in existence in Saskatchewan and it provided that farmers may contract within specified amounts for certain supplies between seed time and harvest. These supplies were meat, groceries, flour, clothing, etc. It was not compulsory and he considered that if such a resolution served the community it was desirable. The general opinion of the convention, however, was that the farmers mortgaged too much, "everything but their souls," as one delegate said. If legislation of this kind was passed, it was stated, every retailer would ask his farmer customers for a chattel mortgage. The resolution was carried.

Evening Session

Consideration of resolutions was continued at the night session. A resolution



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in favor of the early completion of the Hudson's Bay Railway was carried unanimously and without discussion.

The principle embodied in a resolution asking for compensation where snow fences are placed on cultivated areas was endorsed by the convention and the resolution itself was referred to the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Another resolution asking for a conference between the farmers and the various business interests of the country was carried and referred to the Canadian Council of Agriculture, the executive of the U.F.M. being requested to arrange for local conferences.

Mixing of Grain

Another long discussion took place on a resolution from the Spruce Creek local regarding the mixing of grain. A number of the delegates condemned the business, but one pointed out that the wheat pool contract expressly provided for the mixing of grain and he contended that mixing was all right, only the profit from mixing should go to the farmers, as it would in the pooling system. The resolution, which asked that the United Farmers of Manitoba ask the Royal Grain Inquiry Com-

mission to make a complete and searching investigation of mixing in the private terminal elevators and also into the present system and methods of grading, both into and out of the terminal elevators, was carried.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions carried by the convention were as follows:

That the financial year of the U.F.M. close on October 31 instead of November 30.

That the Canada Grain Act be amended giving the Board of Grain Commissioners authority to determine annually the exact sum or figure denoting the spread between street and track prices of wheat.

That the Provincial government be urged to postpone spending any money on the provincial trunk highway system until financial conditions were improved.

That the Assessment Act be amended so as to make it clear that all land be assessed on its full unimproved value only, regardless of any improvement, whether breaking or otherwise.

That the Dominion government be asked to place revenue stamps on sale at post offices.

That the executive take up with the

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Prize Awards---Excelsior Club Contest

The Excelsior Club for junior members of The Grain Growers' Guide was commenced January 1922. The program for 1923 was to have members file with the club secretary, on or before May 1, a plan for his or her summer's work. Each member was to procure \$5.00 or more, which was to be invested in some project—poultry raising, grain growing, pig feeding, etc., etc. At the end of the season each member contracted to send in a report. These reports have now been judged and placed in the order given below. The \$100 prize money donated by The Grain Growers' Guide is divided to cover 26 prizes, ranging from \$20 to \$2.00.

The prize letters will appear in the woman's issue of The Guide, February 13, and in succeeding issues.

Prize	Name	Age	Address	Subject
1—\$20	Alice S. Fisher	15	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	Bees
2—\$15	Calvin Vernon	15	Craigville, Alta.	Seeds and Vegetables
3—\$10	Ethel Mayer	14	Kenville, Man.	Pigs and Poultry
4—\$5	Lily Averill	14	Croesus, Man.	Poultry, Needlework
5—\$3	Sam Y. Donychuk	16	Canora, Sask.	Sunflowers
6—\$3	Mary L. Evans	10	Youngstown, Alta.	Poultry
7—\$3	Roberta Shuler	12	Sibbald, Alta.	Flowers and Vegetables
8—\$3	James Quinn	13	Bowell, Alta.	Oats
9—\$3	Leif Rohne	14	Inwood, Man.	Pigs
10—\$3	John Sawczyn	13	Sifton, Man.	Pigs
11—\$2	Eric E. Waldron	16	Glennville, Alta.	Pig and Poultry
12—\$2	James A. McLaren	16	Boissevain, Man.	Calf
13—\$2	Howard H. Lucas	12	Mazenod, Sask.	Poultry and Pigs
14—\$2	Dorothy May Sagon	12	Biggar, Sask.	Poultry
15—\$2	Winnie Marten	12	Wapella, Sask.	Poultry
16—\$2	Viola Willick	15	Marcelin, Sask.	Poultry and Vegetables
17—\$2	Harold A. Donogh	14	Griewood, Man.	Turkeys and Fruit
18—\$2	Lewis McGhie	10	Arden, Man.	Poultry
19—\$2	Herbert Kingdon	13	Tantallon, Sask.	Strawberries
20—\$2	Albert Willick	16	Marcelin, Sask.	Barley
21—\$2	Herman Newton	10	Lavenham, Man.	Poultry
22—\$2	Ralph Fretwell	11	Clive, Alta.	Lambs
23—\$2	Ruth McCoah	13	Anerley, Sask.	Field Peas
24—\$2	Dewey Caskey	14	Elk Point, Alta.	Strawberries
25—\$2	Ralph H. Gould	16	Islay, Alta.	Wheat
26—\$2	Harvey Houston	11	Grenfell, Sask.	Poultry
Honorable Mention:				
	Gertie Dobbey	14	Melita, Man.	Poultry
	Allan Ziegler	10	Carl, le, Sask.	Pig
	Percy Burnell	14	Strathclair, Man.	Pig
	Gordon H. Goodfellow	12	Perdue, Sask.	Poultry
	R. sie Taufenbach	13	Ste. Anne des Chenes, Man.	Pig
	Arthur Stewart	15	Brant, Alta.	Pigs
	Cletus G. Arthur	15	Auburndale, Alta.	Poultry



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

railway companies the question of bulk-head charges.

That the Canadian Council of Agriculture be requested to approach the farmer organizations of the United States in an attempt to co-operate in the study of problems common to the farmers of both countries.

That the convention was opposed to any increase in the present express rates and looked for a reduction.

That the Dominion government be requested to remove the duty on high-grade dairy cattle imported from Wisconsin.

A resolution not included on the program, but put before the convention, stating that there had been no reduction of the customs duty on agricultural implements or the necessities of life and that it was understood the manufacturers were asking for a further increase of protection, therefore the farmers should take more direct action and boycott the Canadian manufacturers, did not appeal to the convention. The attitude of the farmers with regard to the tariff, it was contended, had been clearly expressed by the convention and there was no necessity for such a resolution. On being put to the convention the resolution was lost by a large majority.

By vote of the convention the annual convention in 1925 will be held in the city of Brandon. The convention also appointed Roy McPhail, of Brandon, auditor for the U.F.M. The convention concluded with the passing of the resolutions coming from the convention of the U.F.W.M. and the usual vote of thanks to those who had assisted in facilitating the work of the convention.

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The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

THE SNOW MAN

For many days black, angry-looking clouds hid the noonday sun. One morning, just as the school-bell rang, great feathery flakes began to descend. By nightfall the whole of Doo reposed under a blanket of snow. The great trees stood with drooping branches like those laden over heavily with ripening fruit. In the school yard there was snowballing; on the hill-sides there was coasting, and in the streets of the village the little Doo Dads rolled great round balls over and over—until they were many times the size of the little Doo Dads. Old Sleepy Sam pushed his hot-dog cart to the edge of the curb, sat down between the handles and went to sleep. That little rascal thought he could borrow a weiner while Sleepy was snoozing. What will happen to him when the big snowball comes to a stop? I am afraid he will have to dig out, and it looks very much as if Doo Dad, cart, Sleepy Sam and all would be covered. What can be the matter with Flannelfeet? Doe Sawbones is smiling, too. Just look what Roly and Poly have done! With pieces of coal for buttons and eyes and a big, long potato for a nose, they have made a snow man so much like Mr. Grinch that he recognizes himself. No wonder Flannelfeet is laughing and Doe Sawbones is smiling and the little old chap in the fuzzy hat is shaking until his sides fairly ache. No wonder the puppy is growling and barking and Roly and Poly look pleased. Tiny Tim harnessed his pup and started for a ride in the nice new sled Santa had brought. No more than a block had they gone when Mrs. Malone's kitty crossed the street. Away they went! Never before had Tiny Tim had such a ride. He looks as if he might be wondering as to when Fido will stop. Oh, dear! Oh, dear! What will become of the little Doo Dad that has fallen across the path?



THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 19 (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$4.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

YOUR AD., WHEN PLACED HERE, GOES TO MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

LIVESTOCK See also General Miscellaneous

Various

SELLING—PURE-BRED PERCHERON MARES, draft and entire, colt, rising two. Registered Jersey bull, 20 months. Thos. McNulty, Strathclair, Man. 3-2

SHORTHORNS, SHETLAND PONIES, HAMPSHIRE boxes, Mammoth Pekin ducks. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 1-4

HORSES AND PONIES

FELIX OBERG, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgians. Stallions for sale. 3-5

PERCHERON STALLIONS, WORK HORSE prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 3-7

SELL OR TRADE HORSES, BROKE OR UN-broken. W. Mills, Halkirk, Alta. 1-4

SHETLAND PONIES, GENTLE, WELL BROKEN. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask. 1-4

CATTLE—Various

USE PENN COAL. BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton 49-13

Red Polls

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE FARMER'S COW If interested in this strictly DUAL-PURPOSE breed write for a copy of the second edition of **FACTS AND FIGURES**, to P. J. HOFFMAN, Secretary, Canadian Red Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

WANTED—REGISTERED RED POLLED HEIFERS, in calf. Melvin Joyce, Dodsland, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS. Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 49-15

Shorthorns

SELLING—20 REGISTERED DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorn cows and heifers. Sell cheap. Wm. L. Guest, Westlock, Alberta. 1-3

Holsteins

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, \$20 each, papers furnished. Ira S. Ginter, Guernsey, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BULLS, HEIFER AND calves. Maple Leaf Dairy, Reston, Man.

Hereford

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED HEREFORD bull calves. Cheap for cash. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 3-3

SWINE

Hampshires

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS, bred to registered boars, farrow April and May, \$30. Eighteen-month-old sows, \$35. Boar, 18 months, unrelated to above sows, \$30. Papers free. Vernon Campbell, Grand View, Man. 3-2

BUCKTHORN HAMPSHIRE—SPRING PIGS, \$25; unrelated pairs, \$45; three, \$65; two-year-old boars, \$40; sows, \$35. Papers free. Henry S. Flock, Cardston, Alta. 2-5

CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS, bred. Write for prices. James T. Pepper, Goodwater, Sask. 1-3

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, TWO-AND-A-half, \$35. July pigs, \$15. H. Barman, Rosemary, Alta. 1-3

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, aged 30 months, \$25. Brew, Gramhamdale, Man.

20-MONTH HAMPSHIRE BOAR, APRIL FAR-row boars and gilts. R. Roycroft, Shaunavon, Sask.

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—WHAT THE market demands. April service boars, \$22 and \$25; bred April gilts, choice, \$32; few extra choice \$35; papers included. Fred Wiley, Box 103, Heward, Sask. 52-4

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, Duke, 2 1-2 years. Papers. Good record. Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Limited, Brandon, Man.

WELL-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES—Boars ready for service; also gilts, bred or open. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man. 2-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SERVICE boars, bred gilts; top stuff. J. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 52-4

SELLING—SELECT YORKSHIRE BROOD sows and boars, breeding age. W. Bowman, Alevander, Man. 51-5

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, MAY farrow, \$22; papers included. J. M. Hayden, Cabri, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED gilts, June farrow, at \$16. R. Ramsay, Bladworth, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR, ten months, \$25. A. S. Fredericksen, Dundurn, Sask.

CHOICE BACON TYPE, YORKSHIRE BRED sows. Sam Caskey, Lanfane, Alta. 3-8

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE. D. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 2-6

Poland-Chinas

POLAND-CHINA BRED SOWS AND GILTS—The big type, bred by imported boars. Yearling sows, \$40; spring gilts, \$30. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 2-5

SELLING—TWO PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA boars, \$25 each. W. Bachman, Findlater, Sask. 2-2

Duroc-Jerseys

BRED SOWS, REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS. Dispensing our entire well-known herd. Largest in Canada. All regular bred sows (several imported) 1923 farrowed sows, three imported sires, etc., prize stock of world's best strains. "Hogs that are real hogs" sold individually or complete herd together. Rare opportunity to secure the best. Write for lists, catalogue, particulars. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 2-5

BRED DUROC APRIL SOWS, REGISTERED, \$20. Bailey's bacon type. Linvil Raab, Purple Springs, Alta. 2-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEYS, both sex, from \$10 to \$50. James W. Nickerson, Weyburn, Sask. 51-4

Berkshires

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—Good lengthy spring gilts, guaranteed in pig for spring farrow, ten only, tops, bred to Eaton Crusader (this boar imported from Duke of Westminster's famous herd, England), at \$50; ten tops, bred to Ames Laurel (imported from Ames, Iowa), \$37.50; ten good ones, bred to other good boars, \$30; two herd boars left, \$30; August boars and sows, \$15. Sold out of spring boars. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, good lengthy boars, April farrowed, \$30. May, \$25; July, \$15. August, \$12; three herd boars, \$30. My boars topped the Saskatoon Winter sales the last two seasons. Write your wants in Gilts, bred or open. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 50-5

BERKSHIRE GILTS—APRIL FARROW, 200 pounds, sure in pig, by Lakeside Royal Duke, 65-104, first farrowed, \$25; ten nice June boars left, 175 and 200 pounds, \$20, for quick sale. William Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 2-5

PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES, APRIL AND MAY farrow, either sex, \$20 and \$25; September farrow, \$11, papers included. Our sows are by first prize boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 3-2

REGISTERED IMPROVED ENGLISH BERK-shire boar, eight months, weighs 200, \$25. Exchange for male, or female in pig. F. Fisher, Hirsay, Sask.

BERKSHIRES—CHOICE APRIL BOARS, \$25 each, registered. Frank Jacob, Tangleflag, Lloydminster, Sask. Where quality counts. 1-3

LONG, IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE bacon type, 200 to 225 pounds, price, \$30 each, f.o.b. Chas. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 2-2

BERKSHIRE BOAR, REGISTERED, TWO YEAR old, bacon type, \$35. P. Pearson, Readlyn, Sask. 3-2

Tamworths

SELLING—TAMWORTH BOARS. L. B. GUS-dai, Erickson, Man. 3-4

A Record to be Proud Of

We did it in 1921



In 1921, J. S. Campbell, Parkbeg, Sask., put a small ad. in The Guide to sell Kubanka wheat. He had such surprising results that last year he put in another ad. to rent his farm. Here's what he says:

"Have been well satisfied with results from ads. inserted in The Guide and take great pleasure in recommending The Guide as an advertising medium."

We did it in 1922

"A \$450 ad. in The Guide in 1922 sold \$280 worth of Mammoth Bronze Turkeys and I had to send back numerous orders which I could not fill."—Mrs. J. H. Wellman, Regina, Sask.

We did it in 1923

"My Red Poll bull sold with the first ad. What's more, our customer is satisfied."—Hugh W. Jones, Wood River, Alta.

We're doing it Now

The Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers, Brooks, Alta., wrote us on January 2, 1924, saying:

"Continue to run our ad. We have secured very good results so far and have received far more enquiries than we have hoped for."

We did it for Them—We'll do it for You

Now is the time to list pure-bred horses, work horses, Shetland ponies, freshening cows, hatching eggs, guinea fowl, cockerels, turkeys, ducks, geese, wheat, oats, barley, flax, spring rye, collie dogs, wolfhounds, gas engines, stubble plows, grain seeders, tractors, farm lads, etc.

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHEEP



PERSIAN LAMB FUR SHEEP For \$2,000 we furnish 20 cross ewes and imported ram, with four changes on ram. We have some ewes in lamb for sale. This fur-producing industry has a great future. Write for particulars. **CALGARY RANCHERS, LIMITED, CALGARY, ALTA.** Per O. H. Patrick.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGISTERED 2074, direct descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world, sold for \$12,500. Parents are good heifers. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00; registered, \$13 and \$11. Write me for genuine Russian wolfhounds, greyhounds, staghounds, foxhounds, fox terriers, catchers and killers. Numerous unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 2-5

I WILL PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR wolf, weasel, mink and rats. Put your own valuation on same. Once a shipper, always a shipper. I pay by express money order or post order. I pay royalty. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 1-5

Poultry Supplies

USE PENN COAL. BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, large, handsome birds, tons, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00; pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, great laying strains, \$2.50; Buff Orpingtons, \$2.50; White Leghorns, \$1.50. W. S. Miller, Ladue, Alta. 2-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, laying strain cockerels, \$2.50; pullets, \$1.50; unrelated trios, \$5.00; pure-bred Black Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; Toulouse ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. E. A. Keller, Cayley, Alta. 3-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$2.00 each; Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullets, \$1.50 each; Single Comb Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00 each; guinea fowl, \$3.00 pair. Mrs. J. W. Reitter, Findlater, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, University stock, tons, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50 each. Wilfrid Crispin, Tregurva, Sask.

MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS AND pullets, \$1.50; immediate acceptance. E. J. Arnold, Baldur, Man. 52-5

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, IMPORTED stock, \$3.50 each. Pleasant Edwards, Cheadle, Alta. 52-5

SELLING—PEARL GUINEAS, \$2.50 PAIR. Wm. E. Kelly, Rosser, Man. 3-2

Anconas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB HENS, 75 CENTS. W. Hedges, Oyen, Alta. 1-3

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, American-bred, May hatch, tons, weighing 22-24 pounds, \$8.00, 18-22, \$6.00; pullets, 13-16, \$5.00. Weights guaranteed. Wm. McFee, Carnarvon, Man. 51-5

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, PREMIER honors, Saskatoon Christmas show, tons, 22-24 pounds, \$8.00, 20-22, \$7.00; hens, 13-16, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Dickey Bros., Perdue, Sask. 2-3

YOUNG TOMS, FROM 42-POUND STOCK, \$5.00; young gobblers, from 35-pound yearling tom, from imported high-class stock, \$4.00; hens, either lot, unrelated, \$3.00. E. S. Erickson, Dunkirk, Sask. 2-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 20-24 POUNDS, \$7.00; pullets, 13-15, \$5.00; parent birds, tom, 18 months, 44 pounds, hens, 18-22, 1 lbs. Dow, Macdonald, Man. 1-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, from 43-pound tom, young tons, 22 to 25 pounds, \$6.00; hens, University strain, \$4.00. Free from roup. Clinton Keller, Cayley, Alta. 3-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$10; hens, \$8.00, from champion bronze male, Guelph, Ont. Limited number. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 3-3

SPECIALLY BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE tons, progeny \$500 tom; 20 to 24-pound tons, \$10; pullets, 12 to 15 pounds, \$5.00 and \$6.00. W. O. Larson, Regina, Sask. 51-5

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, tons, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Some are last year's birds. Also Embden geese, either sex, \$4.00. C. H. Rose, Liberty.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY HENS, \$4.00; tons, \$5.00, unrelated trios, \$16; White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. M. R. Bartleman, Wapella, Sask. 52-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, University strain, bred by Napoleon, prize-winning tom, weighing 42 pounds, tons, \$7.50; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. O. Hjeltnes, Craik, Sask. 1-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, FROM 40-pound, first prize winner, Calgary, 1922 and 1923 winter show. J. W. Bennett, Rainier, Alta. 1-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50; drakes, \$1.75. Walter W. Burgess, Lacombe, Man. 1-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$6.00; hens \$4.00. James W. Nickerson, Alford, Sask. 51-5

FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, pure-bred tons, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Phy Johnson, Greenway, Man. 51-5

TOULOUSE GESE, STANDARD-BRED GESE, \$3.50; ganders, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Syd Caldwell, Pollockville, Alta. 51-5

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, tons, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. G. Jagle, Liberty, Sask. 51-5

CHOICE PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, university strain, tons, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Arthur Nelson, Wilcox, Sask. 50-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TUR-keys, hens, \$4.00; tons, \$5.00. Johan W. Wiebe, Hornbreen, Man. 52-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys, \$5.00 and \$6.00 each. Jack Hyde, Marquette, Man. 2-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY TOMS, \$3.50; hens, \$3.00 excellent birds. L. R. Francis, Tilney, Sask. 2-4

BRONZE GOBBLETS, ABOUT 18 POUNDS, wintered outside. Price, \$4.00. K. MacNaughton, Duval, Sask. 2-4

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GAN-ders, \$5.00. University strain. M. A. Johnson, Ardath, Sask. 51-5

BRONZE TURKEYS, SPECIAL UNIVERSITY strain, tons, \$4.50; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. Chas. Phillips, Forgan, Sask. 3-6

CHOICE PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, large 40-pound tom, hens, \$3.00; tons, \$5.00. Clayton Plehn, Guernsey, Sask.

YOUNG BRONZE TOMS—FROM FIRST PRIZE tom, 1923, Brandon winter fair. Jack Fitzpatrick, Felfox, Man. 3-2

PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM 42-pound tom, beauties, \$5.00; white ducks, \$1.50. Mrs. Melvin Hogen, Caruthers, Sask. 3-5

PRIZE-WINNING, 18-MONTH MAMMOTH Bronze turkey tons, \$10; hens, \$7.00. Norval Blair, Kerrobert, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, 18-23 \$5.00; one-year-old tom, 32 pounds, \$7.00; pullets, \$3.00. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 3-2

WANTED—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE tom, yearling preferred, weighing 40 pounds or over. Box 193, Coronation, Alta.

Wyandottes

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from government selected stock, also a few hatched from eggs from John S. Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00 to \$10 each. Satisfaction or money back. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 3-5

PURE REGAL-DORCAS WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, from \$75 male, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 3-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, utility bred, \$2.00 each. A. Steffox, Meeting Creek, Alta. 3-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte, cockerels, \$2.00. Collis Minshall, Pierson, Man. 52-4

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$2.50 each, prize pure-bred Pekin drakes, \$2.00 each. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 1-5

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2.00 each. Alex. Thomson, Bradwardine, Man. 2-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM Martin's best laying hens, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. A. H. Birch, Birnie, Man. 2-3

Leghorns

PURE-BRED DOUBLE ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels, bred from prize-winning strain, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. H. C. Mercer, Bricecrest, Sask. 3-3

200-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS AND Wyandottes, half price. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 2-5

[Continued on next page]

Plymouth Rocks

CAWDORE FARM WHITE ROCKS

(Bred for Higher Egg-Production)

BREEDING COCKERELS

From selected hens, flock mating.....\$4.00 each
From special pair matings, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each
Express prepaid.

J. ROUTLEDGE, WESTBOURNE, MAN.

BARRED ROCKS—LARGE, VIGOROUS COCKERELS, pure-bred, splendid Hogan-test bred-to-day strain, well crated, each, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00; three tested cocks, \$3.00 each. Cook's Poultry Yards, Hodgenville, Sask.

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Brandon Experimental Farm strain, good laying stock, \$2.50 each. G. L. Somerville, Mildred, Sask. 3-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, heavy-laying strain, trap-nested, \$2.00; government banded cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 3-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, University strain, big, growthy birds, \$2.50 each; two for \$4.50. H. L. Allison, Carmichael, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—WELL DEVELOPED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. C. M. James, Rosser, Man. 2-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, University stock, \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. Evans, Rocanville, Sask. 1-6

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, HATCHED AT Experimental farm, from trap-nested, pedigreed stock, \$3.00. Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 3-4

BARGAIN! BUSY "B" BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. 3-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from first prize winners, local fair, \$2.50 each. Koletad, Vincent, Sask. 3-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00; cockerels, \$2.50. George Mayers, Somerset, Manitoba. 3-2

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Geo. Mayor, Gladstone, Man. 52-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, TWO \$5.00. W. Atkinson, Zeland, Alta. 51-6

Orpingtons

SELLING—LIMITED NUMBER SINGLE COMB Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.50 each. Mrs. E. Springsteen, Crossfield, Alta. 2-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, approved government inspector, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 3-3

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. John R. Neill, Weyburn, Sask. 3-3

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.50. Will exchange two. Th. Ingmarson, Merid, Sask. 3-3

BUY ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM Brock, 200 eggs December, bred from prize stock; two, \$5.00. Arthur Hooley, Eyebrow, Sask. 3-3

PURE-BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$2.00; pure-bred White Wyandottes, \$2.00. Mrs. M. Armour, Nanton, Alta. 3-5

PURE-BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, best laying strain, \$2.00 each. Craven Bros., Summerberry, Sask. 3-5

GORDON'S SINGLE COMB REDS WON FIRST young pen at 1923 Royal Toronto. Cockerels for sale. Transcona, Man. 3-5

ROSE COMB AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$3.00 for two. D. Peddie, Silvertown, Man. 2-2

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS—Guaranteed pure-bred egg-laying strain, 95% alive at station. Express paid. Catalogue free. January special. Aleve Taylor's Hatchery, 389 Alkema Street (formerly Colony Street), Winnipeg. 2-2

BABY CHICKS—ALL LEADING VARIETIES, from best egg-laying strains procurable. Get January discount and free catalogue. Winnipeg's Pioneer Chick Plant, R. S. Miller, Baby Chick Specialist, 315 Donald Street, Winnipeg. 2-2

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

SELL OR TRADE—19-20 GRAIN GROWERS' tractor, first-class condition, for cattle or horses. Just the engine for that 24-inch separator. You can't beat this engine for threshing. Box 180, Yellow Grass, Sask. 3-3

SEVEN H.P. LISTER ENGINE, FULLY EQUIPPED, high tension Bosch magneto, and ten-inch flour grinder. What offers. L. Pfirmer, Goulbourne, Man. 1-4

SELLING—CASE SEPARATOR, 36-58, GOOD condition, new remodeled feeder, only run one season. Price \$300, a snap. W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 3-3

ROPE MAKING MACHINES, \$3.00 EACH, order at once. Your money back if not satisfied. Latest model Sharples No. 2 cream separator, like new, \$35. Cecil Harvey, Macerle, Sask. 3-3

TWELVE-INCH CUSTOM GRINDER, PORTLAND cutter shafts, three-furrow Hamilton engine gear, both bottoms. All A1 condition. Wm. Roth, RR2, Carman, Man. 3-3

CHAPMAN WELL-DRILL FOR SALE, GOOD condition, \$700, \$400 cash, balance can be arranged or trade for stock. C. Heron, Ogema, Sask. 3-3

15-27 CASE ENGINE, 24-48 SEPARATOR; WILL sell or trade for cows or young horses, 1,400 pounds or over. S. H. Wilson, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 3-3

RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW, SASK. Cylinder reborer. Crank shafts turned. Overhaul pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 49-13

CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-13

SELLING—POTATO DIGGER, \$20. LYCON large base burner, snap, \$30. A. Reed, Mossbank, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—KEROSENE TRACTOR, 20-H.P., Mogul, throttle governor. In good running order. Cheap for cash. G. P. Wood, Hartney, Man. 3-3

WANTED—20 OR 26 STEAM ENGINE, BOX 17, Friedenthal, Alta. 3-3

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SELLING—RUMELY THRESHING OUTFIT, Particulars Box 263, Cabri, Sask. 3-3

SELLING—AVERY UNDER-MOUNTED, GOOD condition. James Sproat, Kipling, Sask. 3-3

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CHOP MILLS, GRINDERS, FLOUR MILLS, Grain elevators, pumps, kerosene and oil engines, machinery of all kinds repaired—cylinder boring and welding. Roll grinding and corrugating. Kipp Kelly Ltd., 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg. 3-3

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O. P. MYERS, 185-1st AVE. SOUTH, SASKATOON. Consult us when in the city. 49-13

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ORDERS now being taken for 1924 Spring delivery. Our Queens and Bees are of a pure Italian race, of high quality, good hustlers and winter well in this climate. Many leading beekeepers have these bees, including the Manitoba Agricultural College. We guarantee our bees free from disease and delivered safely on ordered time. Instructions free to those placing orders with us. Write for descriptive price list—M. C. BERRY & CO., P.O. Box 1616, WINNIPEG.

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PURE ONTARIO HONEY—PACKED IN 60- pound crates, five and ten-pound pails. Will deliver 120 pound orders your nearest station. Choice clover, Manitoba, 17 cents pound; Saskatchewan, 17½ cents; Alberta, B.C., 18 cents. Amber, Manitoba, 15 cents; Saskatchewan, 15½ cents; Alberta, B.C., 16 cents; Buckwheat, Manitoba, 13 cents; Saskatchewan, 13½ cents; Alberta, B.C., 14 cents. Discount large orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario. 3-8

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PURE CLOVER HONEY—60 POUNDS FOR \$7.00. Guaranteed first quality. Harvey Black, Heathcote, Ont. 51-5

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, \$8.40; BUCKWHEAT and Clover, \$6.00, 60 pounds. Charles Ogg, Guelph, Ont. 3-2

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SELLING—DURUM-KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25 per bushel, recleaned. Clarence Jaques, Banerman, Man. 3-5

SELLING—KUBANKA WHEAT, MACHINE run, 95 cents. Sample ten cents. I. Sonstie, Duval, Sask. 3-5

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SELLING—CAR CHOICE GOLD RAIN SEED oats, high germination, free from noxious weeds, weight 43 pounds, 50 cents bushel, cleaned. Arthur Malcolm, Lemsford, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—CAR VICTORY OATS, FOURTH generation, 40 cents per bushel. Geo. Ramage, Wawota, Sask. 3-2

CAR OF PURE VICTORY SEED OATS, cleaned, 45 cents bushel. J. Wake, Burden, Sask. 3-2

SELLING—LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, 95 cents per bushel, sacked, f.o.b. Drake, Sask. J. H. Hawes. 3-3

SELLING—NUMBER CARS SEED OATS. W. L. Adams, Newdale, Man. 3-3

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FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, HEAVY clean seed, ten cents per pound, sacks included. J. E. Brinkworth, Glenora, Man. 51-5

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By J. Edw. Tuffi



My Friend, the Dog

This dog of mine's a friend for sure, no pal of mine was ever truer. He looks me squarely in the eye and says, "I'm yours until I die." He never yet has asked to read the dictums of my special creed. He never yet has said to me, "Your granddad's granddad, who was he?" He never yet has sought to know my social standing here below. He never yet has taken note of "whom I'm for," or how I vote. He never says, "I see you wear the emblem of your order there; now wouldn't it be doubly fine if your group was as good as mine?" He never says, "Three years ago I've heard you mentioned so-and-so," thus hinting at a crooked deal. "We're thorough, if that's the way you feel." He never says, "Your car

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TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD
Canadian grown Virginia fine cured and Kentucky
natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound,
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MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET-
able powder soluble in water: Chartreuse, an-
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Prompt attention country orders. Jones and
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ABSOLUTELY dissolves dirt: just soak clothes
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foxes, lynx, better than traps, 20 cents each, \$4.00
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express extra. E. Mallin, Fertile, Sask. 3-2

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Growers stock. What offers. Box 146, Saltcoats,
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FRESH FROZEN WHITE FISH—FIFTY CENTS
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AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE, NEVER
used, paid \$75, accept \$60 cash. Box 21, Grain
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OR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J.
Anderson, Sherburne, Alta., miner and shipper of
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Write or wire, A. McCullough and Sons, Ltd.,
Miners and Shippers, Calgary and Winnipeg. 51-6

OR PENN COAL—BEST QUALITY. NORTH-
West Coal Co., Edmonton. 40-12

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., January 11, 1924.
WHEAT—Market has displayed considerable strength during the past week. Liverpool
markets advanced regularly every day, and this has had quite a pronounced effect on American
and Canadian prices, apart from the fact that exporters were able to dispose of consid-
erable wheat which had been sent East over the lake route before the close of navigation.
The close today on all deliveries and all grades was quite firm, at a fractionally higher
price than the close for the past four days. The embargo on Port Arthur effective on
January 15, is on account of congestion at that point and with terminals filling rapidly,
action by the C.P.R. is possible very shortly. All-rail shipments are light on account of
the lack of export shipments by that route. Export enquiry being cared for by wheat
in winter storage in the East already referred to. Sentiment in connection with
future trend of market is mixed as usual, but there is much investment buying of
May delivery wheat against sales of the cash article. Undoubtedly this buying has
helped steady the market, but it is not good buying inasmuch as the same wheat has
to come back on to the market at a later date. The Argentine movement will be some-
what of a factor before long. There is little indication of rise or fall in local values just
now, and the grain trade generally look for a steady market.

OATS AND BARLEY—Oat market continues steady with a firm undertone. Fair volume
of business going on but supplies ample to take care of the demand. Barley: Market was
very strong early in the week, but advance has not held and prices have declined about
three cents from the high point. There is a good demand for all grades of barley, and on
any further decline market is likely to get good buying support.

RYE—Dull and little trade passing. Market likely to follow action of wheat pretty
closely.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

January 7 to 12 inclusive.	7	8	9	10	11	12	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
May 101	102	102	102	102	102	100	113	
July 103	103	103	103	103	103	102	117	
Oats—								
May 42	42	42	42	42	43	42	48	
July 42	42	42	43	43	43	42	47	
Barley—								
May 63	64	62	62	62	63	61	59	
July 61	62	61	61	60	60	60	58	
Flax—								
May 219	219	219	219	219	219	216	215	
July 220	220	219	219	219	220	216	211	
Rye—								
May 71	71	71	71	72	71	71	85	
July			73	73	73		84	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed January 11, as
follows: March, 9s 3d; May, 9s 0d per 100 pounds.
Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted at \$4.38; Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency,
the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.21; May, \$1.18.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain
Growers Limited report as follows for the week
ending January 11, 1924:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,280; hogs, 14,398;
sheep, 269. Last week: Cattle, 1,692; hogs, 4,347;
sheep, 159.

Following the holiday season livestock receipts
on this market have finally worked to normal
conditions, all cattle prices holding steady to a
shade stronger. Present quotations for prime
butcher steers are from 5½c to 5½c, with an odd one
as high as 6c. Medium to choice, 4½c to 5c; com-
mon steers, 3c to 3½c. Best butcher cows, 3½c to
4c; medium kinds, 3c to 3½c. Prime butcher
heifers, 4½c to 5c; medium to good, 3c to 4c.
Breedy stock heifers, 2½c to 2½c. Best dehorned
feeders, 4½c to 4½c; medium feeders, 3½c to 4c;
common feeders, 3c to 3½c. Best stocker steers,
3½c to 3½c. Choice veal calves, 6c to 7c; stock
calves, 3c to 3½c.

The hog market has been very erratic during the
past week, and owing entirely to heavy receipts
the tendency has been a downward trend. Thick-
smooths today are worth 7½c, with a 10% premium
over this price for select bacons.

Best lambs are bringing from 10c to 11c; best
sheep from 5c to 5½c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should
bring health certificates covering cattle shipments.
This is very important.

It does not even yet seem to be generally known
that bona fide farmers purchasing stocker and feeder
cattle for shipment West for feeding purposes are
entitled to half the regular freight rate from these
yards to destination, and on heifers for breeding
purposes the Dominion government prepaies
freight charges. In both cases when a purchase is
made the government will also pay the expenses of
purchaser coming to these yards to make the
purchase.

The following summary shows the prevailing
prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$5.75
Good to choice steers	4.50 to 4.75
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice feeder steers	4.25 to 4.50
Medium feeders	3.75 to 4.00
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.25
Choice stocker steers	3.50 to 3.75
Medium stockers	2.50 to 2.75
Common stockers	1.75 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers	4.75 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	3.75 to 4.00
Medium heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	3.75 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Cutter cows	1.50 to 2.00
Breedy stock cows	1.50 to 2.00
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves	6.00 to 7.00
Common calves	3.00 to 3.50
Heavy bull calves	2.50 to 3.00

WHEAT PRICES

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Jan. 7	96	93	88	82	75	72
8	96	93	88	82	75	73
9	96	93	88	83	75	73
10	96	93	88	83	76	73
11	96	93	88	83	76	73
12	97	94	89	84	76	73
Week						
Ago	94	91	86	81	72	70
Year						
Ago	108	107	104	100	93	86

PRODUCE

POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 5 lb. and over, extra fat	20-22c
Hens, 4 to 5 lb.	16-18c
Chickens, 4½ lb. and over, No. 1	15-16c
Ducks and Geese	18c
Turkeys, Dressed, 10 lb. and over	18-20c
Prompt returns. Crates on request.	
ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO.,	
97 Aikins Street, Winnipeg	

A. R. McMaster's Speech

Continued from Page 4

to do any great harm by making
exchange of goods as free as possible.
It was sheer folly for this country to go
on building docks, deepening water
transportation, facilitating production
and striving for markets, and at the
same time erecting tariffs to keep out
the goods which we had to take in ex-
change for the goods we ship out. It
should be understood, however, Mr. Mc-
Master stated, that the change that he
advocated in the tariff could not be
brought about all at once. Time would
have to be given the industries to adjust
themselves to the change in conditions
brought about by gradual reduction of
the tariff. What was necessary at the
present time was the mobilization and
the stimulation of public opinion for
immediate and substantial reductions
of the tariff. The manufacturers were
asking for higher duties so that prices
could be raised, and apparently did not
realize that the great trouble was that
the purchasing power had gone from
their customers in this country. A lower
tariff would reduce the cost of produc-
tion and lower prices, and thus stimulate
buying.

J. L. Brown, M.P., for Lisgar, moved
a vote of thanks to the two speakers
from Quebec, Mr. McMaster and F. O.
Monk, of Montreal. It was necessary, Mr.
Brown stated, to get men in the city
and country who thought alike on the
questions that Mr. McMaster had been
discussing to work together. The
resolution was carried amidst great
applause.

COMMENTS ON MARKET CONDITIONS

The Manitoba Cattle Loan Company
issued their first printed statement the first
week of this year. It contains a short
summary of the business which passed
through their hands from the date of the
commencement of operation in August,
1923, up to the close of the year. They are
responsible for these observations upon the
state of the market:

1. It is reported that there is less feed-
ing than usual being done in the United
States, Iowa being the only state where it
is being carried on extensively. In a num-
ber of states the corn crop was frosted and
is rotting in the cribs, making feeding
impossible.

2. The foot and mouth disease in Eng-
land has created serious losses in that
country, and this also should mean heavy
demands in April and May.

3. May and June are always our best
market months.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
January 7 to January 12, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Jan. 7	70	38	35	36	35	32	63	61	55	55	212	208	187	66
8	70	38	35	36	35	32	64	61	55	55	212	208	187	16
9	71	38	35	36	35	32	62	60	54	54	212	208	189	66
10	71	38	36	36	34	32	60	58	54	54	212	208	189	66
11	71	38	36	36	34	32	60	58	53	53	212	208	189	67
12	71	38	36	36	35	32	62	60	55	55	213	209	189	66
Week														
Ago	68	37	35	35	34	31	61	58	52	52	209	205	184	65
Year														
Ago	77	46	42	42	40	39	54	50	47	47	214	207	184	81

Price Reduction Book Sale

The Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide is disposing of a number of books at
bargain prices. Titles that will not be re-stocked.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY ORDERING YOUR BOOKS NOW

The following prices apply only while present stock lasts. If sold before your order reaches
us, purchase price will be refunded.

	Sale Price	Reg. Price
FIELD CROPS AND WEEDS		
Field Crops, by Wilson & Warburton	\$1.25	\$1.75
Book of Alfalfa, by F. D. Cockburn	1.75	2.50
Book of Corn, by Herbert Myrick	1.75	2.50
Wheat, by A. M. Ten Eyck	1.25	1.60
Cereals in America, by T. F. Hunt	1.50	2.10
Farm Crops, by Chas. Wm. Burkett	1.10	1.65
Forage and Fibre Crops in America, by T. F. Hunt	1.50	2.10
Potato, The, by A. W. Gilbert	1.25	2.00
Soils, by S. W. Fletcher	1.50	2.25
Soil Management, by F. H. King	1.50	2.00
Soil and Soil Fertility, by Whitson & Walster	1.10	1.50
Soils, by Chas. Wm. Burkett	1.25	1.85
Productive Farm Crops, by E. G. Montgomery	2.20	3.00
Elements of Farm Practice, by A. D. & E. W. Wilson	1.00	1.25
Elements of Agriculture, by Shepherd & McDowell	1.00	1.25
Grasses and How to Grow Them, by Thos. Shaw	1.00	1.60
HORSES		
The Horse Book, Johnstone	2.00	3.00
History of the Percheron Horse, by Sanders	2.00	3.00
VETERINARY		
Common Diseases of Farm Animals, by Dr. Craig	2.20	3.00
Farmers Veterinarian, by Dr. Burkett	1.25	1.75
Diseases of Swine, Craig	.85	1.00
SWINE		
Productive Swine Husbandry, by Geo. Day	2.20	3.00
Swine, by Wm. Dietrick	1.45	1.75
500 Questions Answered About Swine, by L. H. Cook	.25	.35
SHEEP		
Productive Sheep Husbandry, by W. C. Coffey	2.20	3.00
Sheep Farming in America, by Joseph Wing	1.00	1.60
FARM ANIMALS, GENERAL		
Beginnings of Animal Husbandry, by Prof. C. S. Plumb	.85	1.50
Feeding of Farm Animals, by W. H. Jordan	1.65	2.25
Breeding of Farm Animals, by F. R. Marshall	1.50	2.00
Breeding of Animals, by F. B. Mumford	1.50	2.00
Breeding of Farm Animals, by W. M. Harper	1.50	2.00
At the Sign of the Stock Yard Inn	2.00	

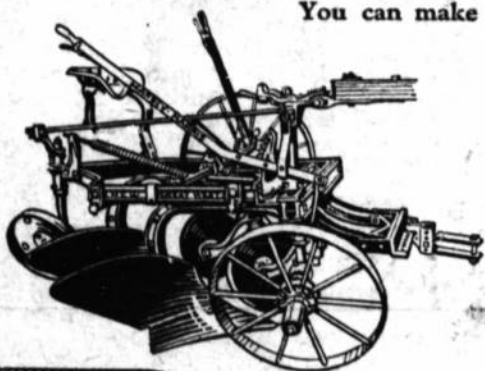
IMPLEMENTS THAT HAVE WON THE FARMERS' APPROVAL

Massey-Harris Implements have won the Farmers' approval. This approval is the result of satisfaction gained from implements of uniformly high quality and a reliable service. That same care as to quality of materials and workmanship that characterized the founders of the business seventy-seven years ago, and which is responsible for its steady growth, is still exercised and has made Massey-Harris the foremost implement makers in the British Empire.

Pick Your Plow from the Massey-Harris Line

Plows for Every Purpose

Made in Canada's premier Plow Factory in a style for every purpose, the Massey-Harris line of plows includes the plow just suited to your soil.



You can make no mistake when you pick your plow from the Massey-Harris line with its great variety in which are included the New No. 2 Great West, the No. 3 Disc Plow with the famous Timken bearings, and the No. 5 Three-furrow drawn Gang.

at the Massey-Harris Agent I help you with your plow problems

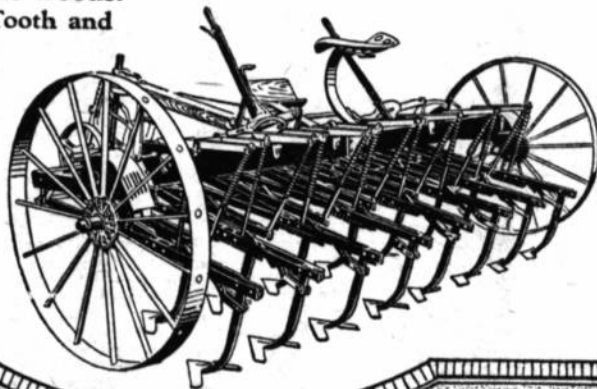
Ideal for the Cultivation of Summer-Fallow

Exterminates the Weeds

The Massey-Harris Cultivator has made a great name for itself in Western Canada in the cultivation of Summer-fallow. It puts the soil in the ideal condition and kills weeds.

Both Spring-Tooth and Stiff-Tooth styles are made for use with horses or Tractor and can be had with either hand or power lift.

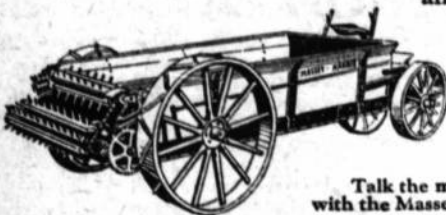
The Local Agent will give you full particulars.



Increase the Fertility of Your Soil

Massey-Harris Spreaders Help You Do It

Barn-yard manure is the cheapest and the best fertilizer that can be applied to your soil. The Manure Spreader is the best method of applying it and the Massey-Harris line gives you a choice of the one best suited to your needs.



Talk the matter over with the Massey-Harris Agent.

MASSEY-HARRIS

CREAM SEPARATOR



The closest Skimmer on the market

Easy to Fill
Easy to Turn
Easy to Clean

See it at the Local Agency

More Cream and Better Cream

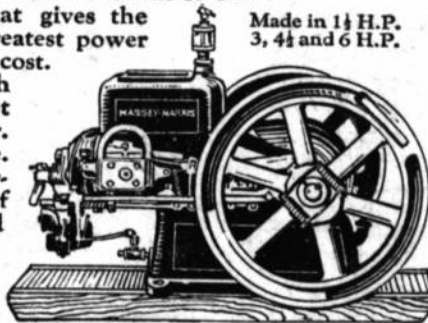
Furnishes Power at Low Cost

Burns either Kerosene or Gasoline

An Engine that gives the farmer the greatest power for the lowest cost.

Simple, with nothing to get out of order. Easy to operate. It saves the farmer a lot of hard work and takes the drudgery out of chores.

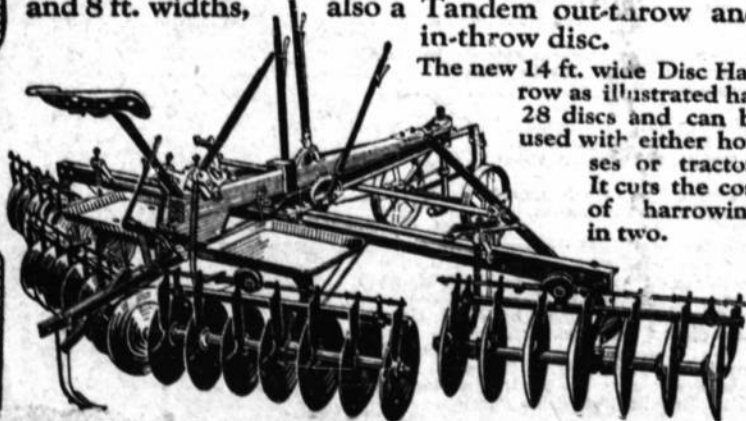
Made in 1½ H.P., 3, 4½ and 6 H.P.



Quick and Thorough Preparation of the Soil

With a Disc Harrow

The Massey-Harris line of Disc Harrows is complete including in-throw and out-throw discs 5 ft., 7 ft., and 8 ft. widths, also a Tandem out-throw and in-throw disc.



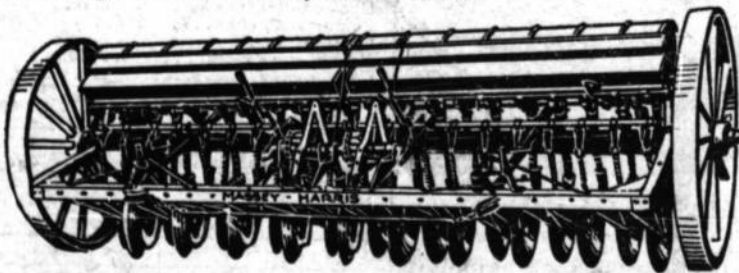
The new 14 ft. wide Disc Harrow as illustrated has 28 discs and can be used with either horses or tractor. It cuts the cost of harrowing in two.

The Most Popular Drill in Western Canada

Hand or Power Lift

The sowing of the Massey-Harris No. 11 Drill is so accurate and positive that it is guaranteed even to sow flax. It places the seed at the bottom of a wide furrow and covers it well.

The grain box has greater capacity than any other, requiring less refilling. It is of steel and will not warp, crack or blister. The No. 11 Drill can be had in several sizes, either hand or power lift with single or double discs, hoes or shoes.



MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited

Established 1847 - Seventy Seven Years ago.

Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton, Toronto, Montreal, Moncton. Agencies Everywhere.